

FINAL REPORT

ON THE

REGULAR SETTLEMENT OF  
THE QUETTA TAHSIL

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.



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FROM

K. B. MIR SHAMS SHAH,

*Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan,*

TO

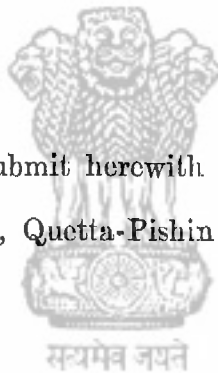
H. R. C. DOBBS, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E.,

*Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan,*

*Dated CAMP SIBI, the 1st February 1911.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my final report on the Regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District.



I have the honour to be

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

MIR SHAMS SHAH, K. B.,

*Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan.*

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# Final Report on the Regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District.

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## ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE TAHSIL.

Quetta derives its name from "Kwatta," which in Pashto means a heap or mound of earth. This was a name given to the fort within the walls of which the old town was situated, and which has, since the occupation of the place by the British Government, been converted into an arsenal, and is now situated within the cantonment limits. The town as well as the whole valley of Quetta was also known as "Shal", a name given to it by the ancients, and by the local people, it is also sometimes called "Shalkot." The present town is situated within the Civil Station limits outside the fort and the Cantonment boundaries.

## BOUNDARIES AND THE GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

2. The boundaries of the Tahsil are as-follows :—

*North.*—The Pishin Tahsil of the Quetta-Pishin District.

*South.*—Sarawan District of the Kalat State territory.

*East.*—Zarghun and Murdar Mountains, the former separating it from the Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils of the Sibi District, and the latter dividing it from the Sarawan country of the Kalat State.

*West.*—The Musalikh range, which separates it from the Pishin Tahsil and Shorarud.

The Shorarud country in reality does not come within the area leased from the Khan of Kalat under the name of Shal, but for administrative purposes it is included in the Quetta Tahsil. It has, however, not been brought under settlement.

3. The Quetta town is the head-quarters station of the Tahsil and District and is also the capital of the Baluchistan Agency, and has a large military Cantonment. It is now one of the most desirable stations in northern India, and is connected with India by the North Western Railway. The railway line comes to Quetta from Sibi through the Bolan Pass and joining at Bostan the Sindh Pishin line, which approaches from Sibi through the Shahrig and Harnai valley, continues on to Chaman. Another branch line of Railway separating from the Bolan main line at Spezand (the second station from Quetta on the eastern side of the line) runs as far as Nushki *viâ* Mastung. Quetta is situated at a distance of 727 miles from Lahore and 536 miles from Karachi.

Quetta is also connected by road with important places of this and of the adjoining Districts of the Province. The chief roads are those which lead from Quetta to Kachh, and thence to Ziarat and Loralai to Pishin and Chaman, to Gulistan, to Sibi *viâ* Bolan and to Mastung and Kalat, while two tracks lead from Quetta to Nushki *viâ* Kanak and to Sangan and Babar Kach in the Sibi District.

The Tahsil lies in the south of the District between 30° 3" and 30° 27" North latitude and 66° 44" and 67° 18" East longitude. Its length from east to west is about 35 miles and the breadth from north to south about 25 miles. The elevation at Quetta is 5,500' above sea-level, while the highest point in the surrounding mountains (the highest peak of Zarghun) is 11,738 feet above sea-level. The Tahsil is shaped like a horse-shoe, the two sides of which, each about 12 miles long by 4 broad, are the valleys of Sariab on the east and Aghbarg on the west, the

Chihiltan Mountains representing the frog which separates the two sides. The main valley of Quetta proper or "Shal" which unites the two sides at the toe of the horse-shoe, is a parallelogram about sixteen miles by eight. From its north-west corner the Kuchlak valley branches off, and to the east in the mountains lies the picturesque Hanna glen, they are respectively eight miles and seven miles long by four miles and one mile broad.

The Tahsil is composed of valleys surrounded on all sides by mountains. The principal ranges are Takatu to the north, Zarghun and Murdar to the east, Musalikh to the west and Chihiltan to the south-west. These mountains form the boundaries of the Tahsil.

The most important streams are the Shal or Sariab Lohra, the Hanna Lohra and the Karanga or Tirkha Lohra. The two last mentioned streams are tributaries of the first.

The Sariab Lohra, the principal stream, rises in the valley of Sariab in the south-east of the Tahsil and then flows north and north-westerly. Three embankments have been thrown across the bed of this stream to raise water for irrigation purposes:—

(1) for the irrigation of Mauzas Khezi, Samungli and Nau Hissar, (2) for the irrigation of Mauza Mehtarzai, and (3) a pucca "Band" to provide irrigation to Mauzas Tirkha Gurdit Singh and Karak. Below this there was also a fourth dam at Karak, but the water which originally passed on to the 4th dam has, since 1901, been included in the water of the 3rd "Band" and the owners concerned have been given a share of water in the latter dam, and take it for the irrigation of their lands in Mauza Karak.

The Karanga or Tirkha Lohra rises in the valley of Aghbarg situated in the south-west of the Tahsil and running northward it joins the Sariab Lohra at the southern boundaries of Mauza Karak. The water of this Lohra, as its name, meaning bitter in Pashto, signifies is brackish and is, therefore, not suitable for irrigation purposes. The lands adjoining the banks of the Lohra are mostly impregnated with saltpetre or "Shor". After its confluence with the Sariab Lohra the united stream is still called Tirkha Lohra up to the place of its confluence with the Hanna stream on account of the water being brackish as before.

The Hanna Lohra rises in the western slopes of the Zarghun range. It irrigates the lands of Mauza Hanna in the Hanna valley, while outside the Hanna glen its water is led by means of an open channel to the Quetta Cantonment for the irrigation of the cantonment lands and also the lands of Mauza Kotwal. It also provides the whole of the piped drinking water supply to the Quetta Cantonment and town. Outside the Hanna valley the Lohra with its dry bed bends its course westward, and near Mauza Tsohi springs well up from its bed, the water of which is used for the irrigation of this village. Further on it joins the Saraghurk torrent which issuing from the springs in the angle between the Zarghun and Takatu ranges irrigates the lands of Mauza Saraghurk. The united stream again irrigates a patch of land near the Railway bridge of Baleli in Mauza Mallazai which is situated in one arm of the Lohra bed and owing to its peculiar situation is known as Kachh. From the place of its junction with the Saraghurk torrent the Lohra is called Khozha (sweet) Lohra. A 'pucca' dam was built across its bed at Karak last year, and a part of the lands in Mauza Karak is irrigated by the water thus raised. It then flows on and contributes its water to the Tirkha Lohra.

The main stream with all its confluent is then known by the name of the Shal Lohra, which running on northward enters the Pishin Tashil boundaries.

#### CLIMATE, TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

4. The Tahsil is the coolest part of the District except Toba, and on the whole is healthy both for Europeans and natives of India, when they become acclimatised. January is regarded as the coldest month of the year and July as the hottest.

The mean temperature recorded in Quetta during 24 years ending with 1901, was 40° in January and 78·7° F. in July. There are great variations of temperature both in winter and summer and in severe winters the thermometer sometimes falls below zero. For instance the minimum temperature on the 17th January 1910 was 0·4, and on the 19th July the maximum temperature was 97·4. This, however, was not the highest temperature for the year, which was 98·2 on the 12th August.

In summer, variations in the direction of the wind cause sudden changes in the temperature. The mountainous character of the country affects the direction and force of the winds which in many places partake largely of the character of draughts traversing the funnel like valleys. The direction of wind usually varies with the season of the year. In spring or summer it blows south-west or south-south-west and is called 'Barvo' by the natives. This lasts from the middle of April to the middle of October. In the autumn and winter it shifts to the south-east, south-south-east and east-south-east and is known as Purkho. In January and March the direction is variable and frequently veers to the west. If the westerly wind blows in storms in the beginning of spring, it does much damage to fruit trees, and when it blows in summer, it keeps the temperature low for some days, while it increases the cold in autumn and winter. This wind is generally of a dry nature.

A south-west wind in winter, called 'Kharani' by the natives, is almost sure to bring rain. Most of the calm days occur in November and December.

5. The principal diseases of mankind are malarial fever, dysentery, scurvy, eye diseases and diseases of the skin, while in winter excessive cold causes attacks of pneumonia, catarrh and bronchitis. Sand flies and mosquitoes to which malaria may be attributed, are numerous everywhere in summer. A heavy winter rainfall always means a great increase of malaria. Scurvy is due to the difficulty the poor have in getting fresh fruit and vegetables in the villages. Dysentery may be accounted for chiefly by the great variations in temperature. The usual epidemic diseases are small-pox and measles, while cholera and typhus also prevail sometimes.

Among animals the worst and epidemic diseases are as follows :—

Túq and 'Buzmarg' or 'Uzmar' are fatal diseases of sheep and goats. The common symptoms of the former are that the animal affected with it staggers, falls and dies at once. The latter causes great mortality in goats, and is very infectious, the common symptoms being discharge of fluid from the nose, loss of appetite and eruptions on the lungs.

Sirab or 'Gao Marg' is a mortal disease of cattle, its general symptoms are similar to those of Buzmarg and it generally proves fatal within a fortnight.

'Supera' is peculiar to camels, the symptoms being a cough and discharge of fluid from the eyes and nose. It is possibly acute Bronchitis.

'Korbala' or blindness is a disease of horses. There is a curious belief that it is caused by the horse walking over an ant-hill. Moreover Glanders, a very infectious and mortal disease, has been prevalent on one or two occasions among horses in Quetta.

Besides the diseases abovementioned numerous other common diseases affect animals, which need not be discussed here.

The crops in this Tahsil are liable to several diseases, the principal being as follows :—

Surkhai (rust), Sara Lasht or Shin Lasht or Shina, Bad Mal and Tor Kana are the common diseases of wheat but Bad Mal and Tor Kana attack barley crop also, while maize and especially Jowari are also susceptible to Tor Kana. Of all these diseases rust or Surkhai, which is peculiar to wheat, is the most prevalent and does much damage to the crop.

The causes as well as the main characteristics of the above and some other important diseases of crops may be briefly described as below :—

Rust (Surkhai) attacks the crop when after heavy rain the weather in early spring remains cloudy for several days and when the south wind or 'Purkho' blows. Rust, however, does not appear if the rain is followed by the west wind. At all stages of its growth the crop is liable to this disease. When grain is formed in the ear damage done by it is considerable. The leaves of the plant attacked by the disease assume a peculiar reddish hue. The yield of the affected crop is abnormally low and the grain unwholesome to eat. The crop when young is not much damaged by this disease, provided that it is rid of it soon.

The 'Saralash' disease generally affects the crop when it is still growing or when the stalks are forming joints. The disease is said to be caused by a severe cold wind blowing on the tender stalks of the crop, when the seeds of an early sown crop, having germinated beneath the snow emerge from it when melted. The stalks affected by this disease assume a peculiar reddish blue colour. The disease is also attributed to a particular green coloured worm, which is said to be generated in the crop, and hampers its growth. The disease, however, is infrequent.

'Bad Mal' is a disease which generally occurs when the crop is in ear, and the grain is being formed. It is caused by absence of moisture and very high west winds, and the ear grows white and shrivels. This disease is not widely prevalent.

'Tor Kana' renders the grain black and quite useless and is said to be caused by excessive rains or untimely watering. The disease is only of rare occurrence.

'Shafta' sometimes attacks the melon crops. The leaves of the plant blacken and a gummy substance appears on them which causes them to shrivel. The ground below also appears to be spotted with the black gummy substance. The disease is said to be contracted by excessive cold caused by heavy rains and west winds, followed by the south wind or Purkho, or it is sometimes said to be due to excessive heat. The fruit does not ripen well but remains small and immature and is quite unfit for use. The disease affects lucerne, vine and some other plants.

'Sabz Gul' is another disease of melon crops, in which a weed called Matsotsak germinates in the root of the plant and so entangles it as to obstruct its growth and cause it to dry up.

The disease Chunjai in melon crops is attributed to two kinds of worms which are the worst enemies of this crop. One is an insect called 'Laram' which eats up the roots, while the other is an internal worm (Kirm-i-Andruni) which is generated by a yellow fly (*Carpomyia Parctalina*) laying its eggs in the flower or young fruit. The melon cultivator (Palezwan) cuts off all flowers and fruit which are affected by the fly. He can recognise them by the white spot which marks the fly's visit. The young Sarda melons are covered with earth and in this protected state they are not much liable to these internal worms. But the Garma melons, which are not covered with earth, are more prone to be attacked by them. The melon crops are not affected every year with these worms, but in some years they are abundant and cause much damage to the crop.

'Battak' is a disease of the lucerne crop which causes the root to blacken. The leaves shrivel and are marked with white spots and the plant does not attain to its normal height. As in the case of lucerne the crops from one sowing lasts from 6 to 7 years, the disease in question generally affects crops of some years standing. The crop affected has to be dug up and taken out from the very roots. The disease is said to be caused by want of proper manuring or watering the crop in excessive cold.

'Sabzchat' or 'Chinjai' is a kind of insect which appears in potatoes just as they are about to ripen. The insect is said to be caused by horse dung used as manure.

6. The rainfall in this Tahsil varies greatly according to the season of the year, the winter being the rainiest season when snow also falls. The subjoined



table 1 shows the rainfall month by month during the 26 years from 1884 to 1909, as recorded at the Quetta Civil Hospital this being the only period for which a continuous record of the rainfall at Quetta is available :—

TABLE 1.

Name of year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1884 . . . . .	0.08	2.44	1.87	..	0.47	0.09	0.32	0.42	0.68	0.10	..	..	6.47
1885 . . . . .	6.37	2.13	3.84	5.08	2.05	0.01	..	1.25	0.11	..	..	..	20.84
1886 . . . . .	2.00	2.08	4.60	0.09	0.53	..	0.54	..	..	..	0.25	0.19	10.28
1887 . . . . .	2.59	0.47	..	0.59	..	..	0.22	..	..	..	..	0.36	4.23
1888 . . . . .	1.70	1.53	1.05	0.14	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	1.07	0.59	6.10
1889 . . . . .	1.85	2.36	1.61	1.77	0.04	0.08	0.94	2.28	..	..	..	..	10.91
1890 . . . . .	0.81	0.46	0.81	1.62	0.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.87
1891 . . . . .	3.16	4.00	0.58	0.75	0.73	..	..	0.14	0.58	..	0.12	0.17	10.23
1892 . . . . .	0.68	0.91	0.61	0.02	..	0.65	..	1.00	..	..	0.06	3.48	7.41
1893 . . . . .	3.76	7.51	0.75	1.52	..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.55	14.12
1894 . . . . .	4.03	5.81	3.24	1.57	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.90	17.64
1895 . . . . .	1.27	0.25	1.23	0.37	..	0.76	..	0.87	..	0.66	0.67	1.66	7.84
1896 . . . . .	1.92	1.61	2.20	0.14	0.04	1.14	0.02	1.36	0.02	0.03	0.94	..	9.43
Total for 13 years . . . . .	30.22	31.56	22.39	13.66	4.05	2.71	3.16	7.32	1.39	0.79	3.01	9.10	129.36
Average for 13 years . . . . .	2.33	2.43	1.72	1.05	0.31	0.21	0.24	0.56	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.70	9.95
1897 . . . . .	2.68	1.60	1.37	2.26	0.04	0.32	..	..	..	..	..	1.24	9.51
1898 . . . . .	0.12	1.39	3.56	..	0.54	..	0.52	..	..	..	..	0.41	6.54
1899 . . . . .	0.02	2.01	2.11	0.10	1.79	0.05	..	..	..	0.09	0.54	0.62	7.33
1900 . . . . .	2.04	2.59	0.61	1.00	1.08	..	1.05	0.02	..	..	1.67	4.24	14.90
1901 . . . . .	2.12	0.07	1.15	0.19	1.23	..	0.24	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
1902 . . . . .	0.07	0.04	0.54	0.50	0.10	0.48	0.07	..	..	0.98	0.59	0.47	3.90
1903 . . . . .	1.02	1.19	5.30	2.71	0.97	0.07	..	..	..	..	0.22	0.23	11.71
1904 . . . . .	4.42	0.60	2.46	0.08	..	..	0.47	..	..	..	0.40	0.08	8.51
1905 . . . . .	5.04	3.48	2.48	0.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	3.90	15.05
1906 . . . . .	0.73	3.87	4.36	0.25	0.12	0.06	..	0.25	..	..	0.44	0.08	10.16
1907 . . . . .	0.04	2.57	2.21	1.93	..	0.72	..	1.12	..	..	..	0.18	8.77
1908 . . . . .	1.57	0.03	1.22	0.93	0.02	..	0.99	..	..	..	..	1.40	6.16
1909 . . . . .	1.20	2.86	1.13	1.31	0.20	0.04	0.15	..	..	..	..	1.42	8.31
Total for 13 years . . . . .	21.07	22.30	28.50	12.30	6.09	1.74	3.49	1.39	..	1.07	3.93	13.97	115.65
Average for 13 years . . . . .	1.62	1.72	2.19	0.95	0.46	0.13	0.27	0.11	..	0.08	0.30	1.08	8.91
Total for 26 years . . . . .	51.29	53.86	50.89	25.96	10.14	4.45	6.65	8.71	1.39	1.86	6.94	23.07	245.21
Average for 26 years . . . . .	1.97	2.07	1.96	1.00	0.39	0.17	0.25	0.34	0.05	0.07	0.27	0.89	9.43

The average rainfall for 26 years as shown in the above table is 9.43 inches. But it will be seen that there is a decrease in the average rainfall of the second period of 13 years of 1.04 inches as compared with the first period. For agricultural purposes, the rainfall of the winter and spring is much more important than the rainfall at other times of the year. The order, therefore, in which the rainfall affects the rabi and kharif crops or the agricultural conditions of the Tahsil, has been set forth in the subjoined table 2, which shows rainfall month by month in what may be called the Quetta agricultural year (September to August) for the 26 years from 1884-85 to 1909-10.

TABLE 2.

Name of year.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1884-85 . . . . .	0.68	0.10	..	..	6.37	2.13	3.84	5.08	2.05	0.01	..	1.25	21.51
1885-86 . . . . .	0.11	..	..	..	2.00	2.08	4.60	0.09	0.53	..	0.54	..	9.95
1886-87 . . . . .	..	..	0.25	0.19	2.59	0.47	..	0.59	..	..	0.22	..	4.31
1887-88 . . . . .	..	..	..	0.36	1.70	1.53	1.05	0.14	0.02	..	..	..	4.80
1888-89 . . . . .	..	..	1.07	0.59	1.85	2.36	1.61	1.77	0.04	0.06	0.94	2.28	12.57
1889-90 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.81	0.46	0.81	1.62	0.17	..	..	..	3.87
1890-91 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3.16	4.00	0.58	0.75	0.73	..	..	0.14	9.36
1891-92 . . . . .	0.58	..	0.12	0.17	0.68	0.91	0.61	0.02	..	0.65	..	1.00	4.74
1892-93 . . . . .	..	..	0.06	3.48	3.76	7.51	0.75	1.52	..	..	0.03	..	17.11
1893-94 . . . . .	..	..	..	0.55	4.03	5.81	3.24	1.57	..	..	1.09	..	16.29
1894-95 . . . . .	..	..	..	1.90	1.27	0.25	1.23	0.37	..	0.76	..	0.87	6.65
1895-96 . . . . .	..	0.66	0.57	1.86	1.92	1.61	2.20	0.14	0.04	1.14	0.02	1.36	11.52
1896-97 . . . . .	0.02	0.03	0.94	..	2.88	1.60	1.37	2.26	0.04	0.32	..	..	9.26
Total for 13 years . . .	1.39	0.79	3.01	9.10	32.82	30.72	21.89	15.02	3.62	2.94	2.84	6.80	131.94
Average for 13 years . .	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.70	2.52	2.36	1.68	1.23	0.28	0.23	0.22	0.53	10.15
1897-98 . . . . .	..	..	..	1.24	0.12	1.39	3.58	..	0.54	..	0.52	..	7.37
1898-99 . . . . .	..	..	..	0.41	0.02	2.01	2.11	0.10	1.79	0.05	..	..	6.49
1899-1900 . . . . .	..	0.09	0.54	0.62	2.04	2.59	0.61	1.60	1.08	..	1.05	0.02	10.24
1900-01 . . . . .	..	..	1.67	4.24	2.12	0.07	1.15	0.19	1.23	..	0.24	..	10.91
1901-02 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.04	0.54	0.56	0.10	0.48	0.07	..	1.86
1902-03 . . . . .	..	0.98	0.59	0.47	1.02	1.19	5.30	2.71	0.97	0.07	..	..	13.30
1903-04 . . . . .	..	..	0.22	0.23	4.42	0.60	2.46	0.08	..	..	0.47	..	8.48
1904-05 . . . . .	..	..	0.40	0.08	5.04	3.48	2.48	0.38	..	..	..	..	11.86
1905-06 . . . . .	..	..	0.07	3.60	0.73	3.87	4.36	0.25	0.12	0.06	..	0.25	13.31
1906-07 . . . . .	..	..	0.44	0.08	0.04	2.57	2.21	1.93	..	0.72	..	1.12	9.11
1907-08 . . . . .	..	..	..	0.18	1.57	0.03	1.22	0.83	0.02	..	0.99	..	4.94
1908-09 . . . . .	..	..	..	1.40	1.20	2.86	1.13	1.31	0.20	0.04	0.15	..	8.29
1909-10 . . . . .	..	..	..	1.42	1.72	0.42	1.17	0.81	0.23	..	0.32	..	6.09
Total for 13 years . . .	..	1.07	3.93	13.97	20.11	21.12	28.30	10.85	6.28	1.42	3.81	1.39	112.25
Average for 13 years . .	..	0.08	0.30	1.08	1.55	1.62	2.18	0.83	0.48	0.11	0.29	0.11	8.63
Total for 26 years . . .	1.39	1.86	6.94	23.07	52.93	51.84	50.19	26.77	9.90	4.36	6.65	8.29	244.19
Average for 26 years . .	0.05	0.07	0.27	0.89	2.04	1.99	1.93	1.03	0.38	0.17	0.26	0.32	9.39

The average annual rainfall in this manner works out to 9.39 inches, and if the same comparison be made as before, there is a decrease of 1.32 inches in the rainfall of the second period of 13 years.

The comparison in another way of the two periods referred to above conveys a more accurate impression of the increase or decrease of rainfall and consequently of the favourableness or the reverse of each season in respect to agriculture. The rainfall for instance of the months of December, January and February is the important rainfall of the year for agriculture, as it has a great effect on the rabi crop which is the principal harvest of the Tahsil. Moreover the snow which falls during these months gradually melting sinks into the soil and thus adds to the subterranean water. Now a comparison of the average rainfall received in these three months during the 2nd cycle of 13 years reveals a decrease of 1.33 inches from that of the 1st cycle.

The conclusion is that the assertion made by the local people that the rainfall has diminished in recent years is correct.

## INTERNAL SUB-DIVISION.

7. For settlement purposes, the Tahsil has been divided into 6 circles, namely :—

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Sariab.  | 4. Baleli.     |
| 2. Kasi.    | 5. Kuchlak.    |
| 3. Durrani. | 6. Nau Hissar. |

These circles again comprise 52 mauzas and 342 mahals surveyed in this Regular Settlement.

The number of circles and mauzas in the original preliminary settlement was also the same, but the mahals surveyed in that settlement were 242 in number. Of which 2 were afterwards included within the Cantonment limits leaving 240 at the end of the last settlement. In the survey of the present settlement the number of mahals has increased from 240 to 342, and the causes for the increase will be mentioned hereafter in the Chapter on the survey.

A general Mauzawar map of the Tahsil on the scale of two miles to an inch, showing the situation and boundaries of the various circles and mauzas is enclosed as Appendix (A). Another Mahalwar map showing the situation and boundaries of the mahals has also been prepared and attached as Appendix (B). These maps have been printed in the Government Map Printing Office, Calcutta, and are the first of their kind, to be prepared for this Tahsil. Appendix (C) shows by circles the number and names of mauzas and mahals surveyed in the settlement.

## TRIBES AND POPULATION.

8. The indigenous population of the Tahsil consists mostly of Afghans, Brahuis and Sayeds.

The tribes of Afghans to be met with in the Tahsil are Durrani, Kasi, Kakar Babi, Ghilzai, Tarin, Safi, Panni, Dawi, Yusufzai, Momand and Nasir. Among these the Popalzais and Muhammadzai refugees, branches of the Durrani tribe, and the Kasi and Kakar tribes are the most important.

The Brahuis are of the Raisani, Shahwani, Bangulzai, Kurd, Muhammad Shahi, Lahri, Langav, Rodini, Zahri, Kambrani, Mirwari, Mengal, Sarpara, Sheikh Hussaini and Jatak tribes. Of these the Raisanis and Shahwanis predominate.

The Sayeds are of the following tribes :—

Maududi Chishti, Shadezai, Bukhari, Hiramzai, Mashwani, Taran and Gharshin.

The Chishti Maududis form the most important class of Sayeds in this Tahsil.

Other tribes to be found in the Tahsil are Baloch, Quraishi, Mughal, Jat, Khanazads, Delwar and Hindu. But they are so few in number as to be almost negligible.

9. According to the Census of 1911, the population of the Tahsil (exclusive of Shorarud which has a population of 2,079), was 55,022. The classification by religion is shown in the margin, while the distribution of the population over the Tahsil was as follows :—

Musliman	.	.	.	36,094
Hindu	.	.	.	11,812
Christian	.	.	.	4,904
Others	.	.	.	2,212

*Rural population—*

1. Settled inhabitants	.	.	.	.	17,628	} (Males 11,536, females 9,385).
2. Nomads	.	.	.	.	3,293	

*Urban population—*

1. Quetta town including Railway Premises	.	.	16,803
2. Quetta suburbs	.	.	218
3. Quetta Cantonment	.	.	16,901
4. Railway population of outlying stations	.	.	179

In spite of the fact that the Census was taken early in March when the population of the capital of the Province is at its lowest, there was an increase of 9,120 persons over its population at the last Census, to which the town contributed 3,286 and the Cantonment 5,834.

The indigenous or rural population numbering 20,921 in 1911 was distributed among the principal tribes as follows :—

<i>Pathans—</i>	9,938
Snatia . . . . .	5,130
Kansi . . . . .	1,189
Sanzarkhel . . . . .	970
Ghilzai . . . . .	691
Srgara . . . . .	561
Durrani . . . . .	310
Others . . . . .	1,087
<i>Brahuis—</i>	8,182
Shahwani . . . . .	1,791
Langav . . . . .	1,167
Mengal . . . . .	950
Lahri . . . . .	814
Bangulzai . . . . .	755
Zahri . . . . .	576
Kurd . . . . .	525
Raisani . . . . .	347
Muhammad Shahi . . . . .	330
Kambrani . . . . .	327
Others . . . . .	600
Baloch . . . . .	439
Sayed . . . . .	870
Dehwar . . . . .	313
Jat . . . . .	327
Other minor tribes . . . . .	669
Hindu . . . . .	142
Sikh . . . . .	41
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>20,921</b>

The indigenous inhabitants are Musalmans of the Suni sect and speak either Pashto or Brahui. Their principal occupation is agriculture but they also own flocks and are largely engaged in camel transport. The greater part of the Brahuīs go below the Passes to Illaqa Kachhi of the Kalat State territory for the winter.

10. According to a rough census of the land owners, tenants, etc., made by the Settlement Department in 1907, the number of land owners in the Tahsil was 4,515, consisting of 2,691 Afghans, 1,384 Brahuīs, 187 Sayeds and 253 others, while the tenants in all numbered 2,006, comprising 882 Afghans, 839 Brahuīs, 47 Sayeds and 238 others. The majority of land owners are males.

Among the land owning tribes classed as “others,” some non-indigenous people such as Bohras, Maimans, Parsis, Christians and Hindus also own lands in this Tahsil, which they have recently purchased from local people.

A detailed account of the population has been given by Colonel Archer in his preliminary Assessment Report and the Appendix G attached to his report shows by circles the number of the land owners and tenants classified into various tribes as well as the number of animals and ploughs, etc., as censused in the course of this settlement.

#### REVENUE HISTORY—PAST AND PRESENT.

11. A general description of the Quetta Tahsil and a full account of its past political and fiscal history will be found in Mr. Crawford's preliminary Report of December 16th, 1895, and in Colonel Archer's Assessment Report of the 24th May 1908. This need not be repeated here.

12. In 1905 it was decided, \*that in addition to a special revision of the record

Correspondence ending with Government of India, Foreign Department, letter No. 3103-F., dated the 26th August 1905.

the margin were issued on the 7th

Notifications by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Nos. 4001 and 4003, dated the 7th September 1905.

Nos. 1265 and 1266, dated the 9th June 1905.

of the Revenue Commissioner's letter and endorsement marginally cited. These divided the work under three main heads—

(a) Attestation of the last record of rights and determination of new rights in land and water.

(b) Re-measurement.

(c) Re-assessment of revenue demand.

On the completion of the re-measurement and the preparation of the record of rights Colonel Archer was placed on special duty to take charge of the completion of the operations and especially to fix and distribute the new assessment. His deputation lasted from 10th December 1907 to 25th June 1908. After first carefully examining and analysing all the statistics of the past eleven years as well as the information collected in the course of the settlement and bringing it into a proper shape, Colonel Archer worked out in the manner explained in sections VII and VIII of his Assessment Report, an estimate of Rs. 68,000 to Rs. 74,000 as the total assessment which could fairly be imposed on the irrigated estates of the Tahsil on the basis of a Government share of  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the produce. As the statements, etc., required for the Assessment Report were still incomplete he submitted his proposals in this connection for the sanction of the Local Government in a preliminary note dated the 7th April 1908, containing the gist of the Report. Sanction was accorded to his estimates on the 22nd April 1908. His

Assessment Report of the 24th May, Letter No. 153, dated the 25th June 1908, to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, however, was submitted afterwards under cover of his letter cited in the margin.

The work of announcing the assessment was begun by Colonel Archer on the 23rd April 1908 and completed on the 15th May 1908. In each case the proposed demand and the reasons for fixing it were carefully explained to, and discussed with the Zamindars of the estate before the assessment was finally fixed and announced. After the fixing of the assessment only three petitions were received for the reconsideration of the amount. Of these the first was rejected and in the other two small reductions were made in the amounts originally fixed. After the expiry of the 30 days allowed for such petitions the detailed assessment was submitted by Colonel Archer to the Local Government for confirmation on the 25th June 1908, and the assessment amounting in total to Rs. 70,173 was confirmed by the Local Government on the 3rd June 1909. For a

(1) Letter No. 152, dated the 25th June 1908, from Major (now Colonel) C. Archer, I.A., C.I.E., Officer on special duty in connection with the completion of the Quetta Tahsil Settlement to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

(2) Letter No. 1092-A., dated the 12th April 1909, from A. Williams Esq., I.C.S., L.L.M., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to the Honourable Lieut. Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

(3) Letter No. 3137, dated the 3rd June 1909, from Captain T. H. Keyes, I.A., Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, to H. R. C. Dobbs, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

detailed account of the proposals regarding the assessment and its sanction by the Local Government the correspondence quoted in the margin may be referred to.

In according sanction to the new assessment the Local Government recognized the advisability of levying no cess other than the 'Malikana' (village headmen's cess). Moreover on the analogy of the last settlement the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General has reserved discretion to take grain instead of cash from any village in any year, if the circumstances in his opinion render such a course desirable.

*Term of the settlement.*—The term of the original settlement was fixed for a period of ten years, viz., from 1897-98 to 1906-07. But as it was found difficult

after the completion of the records, to determine the new assessment in time to be introduced during the year 1907-08, the old assessment remained in force for one year more. The present Regular Settlement has also been sanctioned by the Local Government for a term of ten years, namely, from 1908-09 to 1917-18.

*Dates for payment of revenue.*—I have consulted the Zamindars as regards the dates for payment of revenue. The majority are of opinion that the annual revenue should be paid in one instalment, and that the dates for this payment should be fixed at various times between the 1st August and 20th November according to the circumstances of particular villages. A list of the villages and the dates on which their headmen agree to pay the revenue in one instalment has been prepared and filed in the Tahsil Office. This method of realizing revenue will be of great convenience both to Zamindars and Government because the former at that season have received and usually have not yet spent the money for their produce so that they can pay with the least inconvenience, while the payment of the whole of the revenue before the end of November will obviate the difficulty at present experienced in realizing the revenue from the Brahuis, after they have gone below the Passes for the winter. Moreover it will leave the Tahsil staff free to devote themselves entirely during the rest of the financial year to the Jamabandi work, which is very important.

13. Out of the total number of 342 mahals in this Tahsil surveyed in the present settlement 297 have been brought under fixed cash assessment, while the others having no permanent sources of irrigation, will remain under fluctuating assessment or batai. The Sailaba and Khushkaba lands falling within the Mahals under cash assessment have, on the analogy of the last settlement, been included in the cash assessment fixed on those mahals with the exception of some which, though situated within the estates under cash assessment, will remain subject to batai as heretofore. Two Mahalwar Statements A and B which were submitted by Colonel Archer in connection with his detailed proposals of the assessment and which were afterwards printed, show separately the mahals under fixed cash assessment and those under batai. The former of the two statements gives details of the area under various classes contained in each mahal as well as the assessment imposed on the mahal, while the latter shows the area under various classes of the mahals or lands under batai or such mahals or lands as are exempted from assessment on account of their being Government property.

The statement attached (Appendix D) shows the area of each circle and of the whole Tahsil under various classes as well as the incidence per acre of the total revenue demand on the irrigable area under cash assessment, and the incidence also on the average irrigated area annually cultivated. The statement also gives separate details by circles of the various classes of land under cash assessment or batai, and of the Government lands assessed to revenue or exempted from it as they have been shown by mahals in the Statements A and B referred to above. It will appear from the statement that the total irrigable area of the Tahsil under fixed cash assessment is 27,651 acres 3 rd. 8 po., the average Abi area annually cultivated being 15,364 acres 2 rd. and the total assessment Rs. 70,173. The incidence of the total cash assessment on this irrigable area works out to Rs. 2-8-7 and on the average irrigated area annually cultivated to Rs. 4-9-1 per acre. In working out these incidences the Uftada Sailaba and Khushkaba areas and a small uncultivated area, brought under cash assessment in this settlement, have not been included in the Abi area so that the present incidence may be compared with that of the original settlement in which such areas also do not appear to have been taken into account. As discussed in paragraphs 13 and 14 of Colonel Archer's Assessment Report the modified and true incidence of the assessment imposed by Mr. Crawford on the irrigable area was Rs. 2-6-1 and on the area annually cultivated Rs. 4-6-5. There is thus an increase of as. 2-6 per acre of irrigated area, and of as. 2-8 per acre annually cultivated in the incidence of the present settlement.

According to the internal distribution of assessment, which at the instance of the Zamindars has been made on different classes of land at different rates, the assessment on the Uftada, Sailaba, Khushkaba and uncultivated lands under fixed cash assessment amounts to Rs. 1,193-14-4. Deducting this sum from the total revenue demand of Rs. 70,173 the balance of the revenue demand on Abi lands only comes to Rs. 68,979-1-8, and this sum, if divided by the total irrigable area and the

average area annually cultivated, will give the true incidence per Abi acre and per acre annually cultivated of Rs. 2-7-11 and Rs. 4-7-10, respectively.

In the subjoined table the same incidence has been worked out by circles :—

Circle.	Irrigable area under fixed cash assessment.		Average Abi area annually cultivated during the 10 years of the past settlement.		New assessment on Abi lands.		Incidence per acre on irrigable area.	Incidence per acre on average irrigated area annually cultivated.
	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sariab . . . . .	4,740	1 5	2,941	1 24	15,943	14 3	3 5 10	5 6 9
Kasi . . . . .	3,550	1 5	2,373	2 4	16,453	9 8	4 10 2	6 14 11
Durrani . . . . .	4,842	1 25	2,692	0 29	10,436	12 7	2 2 6	3 14 0
Baleli . . . . .	3,465	2 35	1,806	1 5	5,863	9 5	1 11 1	3 3 11
Kuchlak . . . . .	4,056	2 14	2,127	0 1	6,762	7 9	1 10 8	3 2 10
Nau Hissar . . . . .	6,996	2 4	3,424	0 17	13,518	12 0	1 14 11	3 15 2

The circumstances, which justify the marked differences in incidence in the various circles, have been fully explained by Colonel Archer in paragraph 7 of his Assessment Report. For facility of reference some of the main points are repeated here—

- (i) The Kasi circle includes a large proportion of the best classes of soil. It has comparatively little 'Shor' (saltpetre impregnated) land. Moreover the soil, while originally good, has, in the neighbourhood of the Quetta town, been further improved by heavy manuring. The circle is also very favourably circumstanced on account of its immediate access to the Quetta market. Apart from three estates watered from good springs, its irrigation is mainly from short Karezes drawing their water from the skirt or 'Talus' of the Murdar range and the fan of the Hanna valley and most of these Karezes are fairly constant in flow and comparatively inexpensive to maintain.
- (ii) The Sariab circle, lying at a distance of from 4 to 10 miles, comes next in point of natural and artificial advantages. Its soil, though on the whole lighter than that of Kasi, is specially suitable for some valuable crops, such as potatoes, etc. Most of the land situated close to the banks of the Sariab or Quetta Lohra contains a larger proportion of 'Shor' or saltpetre. The villages within a radius of 5 or 7 miles from Quetta can obtain manure from the city and frequently do so for their more valuable crops, but those at a greater distance have to rely on village manure, coked out in some cases by manure obtained from the nomad flocks. Some villages in the southern part of the circle are situated remote from Quetta, but others further north and close to the Quetta market. The water supply of the circle is chiefly from Karezes fed from the Murdar and Chihiltan ranges, and many of them are carried for great distances through soft soil, are liable to fall in and are very expensive to keep in repair.
- (iii) The Durrani circle, with the exception of a few estates lying to the north-west of the Quetta Cantonment, is on the whole distinctly inferior both to Kasi and Sariab in quality of soil. Manure is easily obtainable for the estates near the cantonment, which are also very well situated as regards the market. The circle includes the Hanna valley, where, though water is generally plentiful, the land is very scanty, and on the whole of indifferent quality. Apart from this valley the circle comprises estates irrigated from the surplus of the Hanna water, from Karezes rising in the Hanna 'fan' and in the outer foot-hills of the Zarghun range, and from the Saraghurk stream issuing from springs in the angle between the Zarghun and Takatu ranges.

- (iv) The Baleli circle is as regards soil and water supply, perhaps the worst of all. It contains much 'Shor' soil and its land is in many places cut up by 'Churs' (fissures). The south-eastern end of the Baleli circle is favourably situated as regards the Quetta market, but few of the villages can afford to use manure from the city. With the single exception of Chashma Achozai village, which is irrigated from a good spring in the Takatu range, the estates of the circle derive their water supply from sources at a distance from the mountains. The Baleli village is irrigated from a fine spring rising in the middle of the valley in the Kasi circle, but its water has to run 7 or 8 miles in an open channel before it reaches the land to be irrigated, which extends four or five miles further; and this involves considerable labour and expense in maintaining the channel and great waste by evaporation and pilfering. The rest of the villages in the upper part of the circle are irrigated from Karezes having their heads in soft cultivated soil, which give a scanty and precarious supply of water and require constant cleaning and repairs. At the lower (north-western) end of the circle irrigation is from the somewhat scanty supply of water left in the Lohra after the needs of the villages of the Nau Hissar circle have been served.
- (v) The Kuchlak circle is at some disadvantage owing to its distance from the Quetta market, the nearest village being some 9 miles and the furthest nearly 20 miles off. On the whole this circle would be classed as distinctly superior to the Baleli circle, were it not for the notable decrease in volume and the sinking of the water level in a number of its springs and Karezes. It derives practically the whole of its water supply from Karezes and springs issuing directly from the Takatu range, along the north-western skirt of which it lies. Most of the Karezes are fairly short and excavated in part at least in hard soil, and though expensive to construct, are comparatively cheap to maintain.
- (vi) The Nau Hissar circle may conveniently be divided into two parts. The first lies round the northern end of the Chihiltan range, and includes the four large mauzas irrigated from the Sariab or Quetta Lohra, and a few Karezes, mostly short and easy to maintain. There are four large mahals in this part of the circle, namely Viala Khezi, Viala Samungli, Viala Nau Hissar and Viala Mehtarzai. It has plenty of good soil and is within easy reach of the Quetta market. The nearer villages are able to use Quetta manure and the water supply is also very fair. The second part includes the lands of the Aghbarg valley. It is traversed by the Tirkha Lohra and has a much larger proportion of 'Shor' soil. The tract is remote from the Quetta market and depends mostly on local manure. A notable decrease has occurred in its supply of water, and its villages are at a distance of from 9 to 20 miles from the Quetta market. This sub-circle is irrigated by numerous Karezes issuing from Chihiltan on the east and the Musalikh range on the west, most of them being very long and expensive to maintain. Their supply of water too seems to vary much with the rain and snowfall, and several of them have much diminished within the last ten years. The incidence of the circle as a whole is higher than that of the Baleli and Kuchlak circles which is due in the main to good lands in the first part of the circle, where extensive cultivation and a fair revenue demand has resulted in raising somewhat the pitch of the incidence of the whole circle above that of the two circles before mentioned to which in many other respects it is admittedly inferior.

The revenue assessment for 1906-07 (including estimated value of revenue released in the case of revenue free holdings) on the Mahals, assessed at Rs. 70,173 in the present settlement, amounted to Rs. 67,081. The total increase is thus of Rs. 3,092 or of 4.6 per cent., and regard being had to the importance of securing the willing consent of the owners to the new assessment, the increase appears to be a reasonable one. To this may be added an increase of Rs. 87 per annum effected in



the present settlement in the fixed cash assessment on water mills, which will be discussed at length in the following paragraphs. Besides this the orders passed in the present settlement on the Muafis of land and water as well as of the water mills, have resulted in the resumption of Muafis of the total nett value of Rs. 2,095-14-1.

Total resumption of the Muafis of land and water and of water mills under the new orders . . . . .	2,279-12-0
Deduct new grants sanctioned for the first time in this settlement . . . . .	183-13-11
Net resumption . . . . .	2,095-14-1

This sum as explained in the margin represents a net resumption after deducting grants newly sanctioned in the present settlement. This subject, however, is one which will be dealt with fully in the chapter on Muafis. By adding the three sums

referred to above, the total increase in the present revenues comes to Rs. 5,274-14-1 which represents the estimated net profits accruing to Government from the new assessment.

*Distribution of the assessment of land and water over holdings.*—As soon as the announcement of the detailed assessment on estates was completed, the work of distributing the revenue over holdings was taken in hand by me. This was done in all the estates under cash assessment, viz., 297 in number, and in each case the wishes of the owners were consulted as to the method of distributing the assessment, and the distribution was made with their approval. The detail given below shows the various methods by Mahals :—

(a) Mahals in which distribution of half the assessment has been made by water and half by proportionate incidence on different kinds of land . . . . .	57
(b) Mahals in which the distribution of half the assessment has been made by water and half by equal summary incidence on land . . . . .	114
(c) Mahals in which the distribution of the assessment has been made by proportionate incidence on land only . . . . .	5
(d) Mahals in which the distribution has been made by equal summary incidence on land only . . . . .	77
(e) Khushkaba Mahals, the assessment of which has been distributed by equal summary incidence on the Khushkaba land only . . . . .	15
(f) Mahals containing Uftada land only in which the distribution has been by equal summary incidence on the Uftada land . . . . .	2
(g) Mahals in which the distribution has been made by water only . . . . .	15
(h) Mahals in which no distribution of assessment has been made . . . . .	12

In cases in which Mahals, in which the distribution has been made both by water and land, contain Uftada, Sailaba or Khushkaba lands, the assessment on such lands has been separately determined by fixing a special rate per acre for the Uftada, Sailaba or Khushkaba land and deducting it from the total assessment, and the remaining assessment has been distributed half by water and half by land. In some cases such areas being insignificant have been excluded altogether from the distribution and the whole assessment has been distributed half by water and half by Abi land. The internal distribution of the assessment on water has been made according to the shares of the individual holders in water, while the share of revenue attached to land has been distributed either by adopting rates of incidence proportioned roughly to the productiveness of the different classes of Abi land (proportionate incidence on different kinds of land) or by a uniform rate per irrigable acre falling equally on lands of all classes (equal summary incidence). The water of the Mahal Chakul Faizulla being insignificant,  $\frac{1}{3}$  d of its assessment has been distributed by water and  $\frac{2}{3}$  rds by land. Similarly in case of the Mahal Karez Jad d Nasir of the Kuchlak circle, which has Khushkaba area only, the revenue on the Khushkaba area has been separately determined by fixing a special rate per acre and deducting it from the total assessment of the Mahal, and the remaining assessment has been distributed only by water, because the Mahal has no irrigated land of its own and its water is taken to other Mahals.

The Mahals in which the distribution has been made by land only are those which have no permanent water of their own and are irrigated with borrowed water, or which have permanent water of their own, but it is not divided into fixed and properly defined shares and hence the distribution by water is rendered impossible in such Mahals. In the case of these Mahals also, where any consider-

able area of Uftada, Sailaba and Khushkaba lands is included in an estate, it has been treated for the purposes of the distribution in the same manner as described above, that is, the assessment of the Uftada, Sailaba and Khushkaba area has been separately determined at small acreage rates and after deducting it from the total assessment, the balance has been distributed by proportionate or equal summary incidence on Abi land. In the case, however, of some of these Mahals and especially of those lying close to the Quetta town the Uftada areas have been included in the distribution of the assessment by the owners along with the irrigable land, being graded in the lowest grades; while in some such as the Mahal Joe Babi and Karcz Lal Khan including Joe Togghi in the Durrani circle, situated within the limits of the Quetta Municipality or adjoining it, the uncultivated lands have also been included in the distribution by the owners at the lowest rates of the incidence on Abi lands. In Mahals Karez Tazi and Karez Wazir Muhammad of the Kasi circle some uncultivated area lying within the Municipal limits, belonging to other than local persons, under buildings or purchased for building purposes, which was under assessment in the last settlement, has been assessed to revenue in the present settlement apart from the Mahals in which it is situated, and the lump sum assessed on it has been distributed by equal summary incidence per uncultivated acre, and the total added to the assessment according to the acreage in each of the Mahals.

The Mahals containing only Khushkaba lands assessed to cash revenue in the present settlement are a few minor Mahals in mauza Hanna and Saraghurk of the Durrani circle, which are remotely situated within the mountains and were also included in the cash assessment of the last settlement.

Karez Shero in the Kasi circle and Karez Wazir Muhammad in the Kuchlak circle are the Mahals which contain Uftada lands only. These Mahals were brought under cash assessment in the last settlement and have been again so assessed in the present settlement also at the owners' own request.

Of the Mahals in which the distribution has been made by water only, in one Mahal named Kachh Shabula Manda in the Durrani circle the land is jointly held by the owners without division, and its produce also is enjoyed by them in common, and for this reason the distribution of the demand has been made by water only.

Karez Sadiq, Karez Shara Killa, Karez Bahadur-din, Karez Khalil, Karez Damri, Karez Azo, Karez Bithozai, Karez Rahmdil, Karez Khanozai, Karez Churohi, Karez Landi, Karez Zor, Karez Girdi, Karez Rahimdad.

The other 14 Mahals shown in the margin are situated in the south-west of the Nau Hissar circle. These are owned by the Bazai Kakars and the distribution has been made by water only in these Mahals in accordance

with the wishes of the Bazai owners, who insisted upon this distribution in their Mahals either in blind obedience to the old custom or under the influence of the bigger men who had their selfish motives in persuading their tribesmen to stick to this method, as they derive much benefit therefrom at the expense of the ordinary Zamindars.

The Mahals in which no distribution has been made at all, include one, the Karakhsa Mahal in Mauza Kirani of the Sariab circle, in which a lump sum has been imposed on the water and land of the Mahal owned by the Murree Brewery Company and also on the Zamindars' land irrigated with the water belonging to the Company. The whole of the water of this Mahal is owned by the Company who take rent on the Zamindars' land irrigated by their water and who are responsible for the whole assessment on the Mahal. No distribution of the assessment was

therefore considered necessary. The other 11 Mahals excluded from the distribution of the assessment are the small and desolate (uncultivated) Mahals situated in Mauzas Hanna and Saraghurk in the Durrani circle, which are included in the assessment of other Mahals and which in accordance with the wishes of the owners have been excluded from the distribution of the assessment. The names of these Mahals and the Mauzas in which they are situated have been noted in the margin.

No.	Mauza.	Mahal.
1.	Hanna.	Dasor Sagi.
2.	"	Uch Sagi.
3.	"	Sagi.
4.	"	Kachh Humai.
5.	"	Pinki Shamoza.
6.	"	Spin Askhoba.
7.	"	China Mukhai.
8.	"	China Jungle.
9.	Saraghurk.	Shina Shangluna.
10.	"	Dango.
11.	"	Shangluna Rani.

The assessment of 1897 was in almost all cases distributed over holdings according to the shares in water. Thus if the water of a Karez or spring were divided into 16 Shabanaroz, the owner of one Shabanaroz would be responsible for 1/16th of the revenue imposed on the estate, whatever the land in his possession might be. The lands in the Hanna valley constituted the only important exception to this rule. Here, owing to the comparative abundance of the water and the scarcity of the land, no division of the water into shares has ever been made; and accordingly the distribution was according to the shares on land, the lands being roughly classified into 4 qualities, for each of which a different acreage rate was fixed. The division according to the shares in water had the advantage of simplicity and conformity to ancient custom. It was found, however, to produce in many cases great and increasing inequality of incidence, since the extent and quality of land attached to a Shabanaroz may, and very often does, vary greatly. This mode of distribution on the whole tended to favour the large and well-to-do Zamindars at the expense of the smaller men.

With the exception of the few and comparatively unimportant estates named above in which the assessment has, in accordance with the wishes of the owners, been distributed according to the shares in water only, the distribution in the present settlement has, as described in detail above, been made in almost all cases by water and land both or by land only, and again in distributing the share attached to land over holdings, differential rates based on the settlement classification into garden land cropped once a year, etc., etc., have been adopted in the case of valuable and better-class estates near Quetta, and even in some estates of superior class at a considerable distance. Thus most of the prominent defects such as the inequality of incidence and disadvantage to the petty land-holders, etc., which characterised the previous mode of distribution based on the shares in water only, have been removed by the present distribution which is of a just and equitable character.

In Mahals where the whole or a part of the assessment was to be distributed on water only, the distribution has been made according to the individual shares in water, and where the assessment was to be distributed by equal summary incidence on land only, the division has been made at a uniform rate per irrigable acre falling equally on the Ahi land, without distinction of its internal classes, but where the assessment was to be distributed by proportionate incidence on land, differential rates of incidence have been adopted, which are proportioned roughly to the productiveness of the different classes of land. The rates adopted for different classes vary according to circumstances in different estates. In large estates near Quetta the proportion adopted was commonly as below:—

Garden . . . . .	5
One crop in a year . . . . .	4
Three crops in four years . . . . .	3
One crop in two years . . . . .	2
One crop in three years . . . . .	1
or	
One crop in four years . . . . .	1

Thus assuming for the sake of simplicity that such an estate consisted of 50 acres made up of 10 acres of each of the classes named and that the moiety of the assessment chargeable to the irrigable land was Rs. 75; in this case the total assessment on each class of land and the rate per acre would be as follows:—

Class of land.	Assessment. Rs.	Rate per acre. Rs. A. P.
Garden . . . . .	75	2-0-0
One crop in a year . . . . .	20	2-0-0
Three crops in 4 years . . . . .	15	1-8-0
One crop in two years . . . . .	10	1-0-0
One crop in three years . . . . .	5	0-8-0
or		
One crop in four years . . . . .	5	0-8-0

It will be seen that the difference between the rates for garden and for land cropped once a year does not fully represent the difference in actual value, between the produce of a good garden and that of good ordinary first class land. But this is only right, since if a full proportionate rate were put on gardens, there would be no return for the extra expense and trouble of garden cultivation.

The table below shows under the different classes the area actually assessed falling within the Mahals subjected to different methods of distribution of assessment.

Method of distribution of revenue.		Number of Mahals.	ABBA.					TOTAL.
			Abi.	Uftada.	Sallaba.	Khushkaba.	Uncultivated.	
Half on water and half on land.	By proportionate incidence on different kinds of land . .	57	10,119.1.17	442.2.22	..	395.0.34	..	10,957.0.33
	By equal summary incidence.	114	13,400.3. 0	483.3.33	19.2.34	1,791.0.1	..	15,695.1.24
On land only	By proportionate incidence on different kinds of land . .	5	496.0.35	672.27	..	0.0.19	47.3.27	611.3.28
	By equal summary incidence	77	2,015.0.16	101.0. 4	..	83.2.15	83.3.38	2,233.2.32
By equal summary incidence on Khushkaba land (Khushkaba estates)		15	..	..	1.1. 6	471.3.23	..	473.0.29
By equal summary incidence on Uftada, and (Uftada estates)		2	..	57.2.24	..	..	..	57.2.24
On water only, according to holder's shares . .		15	1,533.0.19	139.1.33	5.1.38	52.3.39	..	1,731.0. 9
No distribution made . .		12	87.1. 1	0.3.30	..	0.2.31	..	88.3.22
TOTAL . .		297	27,651.5. 8	1,293.1.13	26.1.38	2,715.2. 2	131.3.25	31,849.6. 6

With the exception of the small uncultivated area shown in the table above as coming under distribution, the rest of the uncultivated area shown as under assessment in Appendix D, has been entirely excluded from the distribution of the assessment.

Appendix E shows by circles and Mauzas the names of the Mahals classified according to the method of the distribution of assessment over each of them.

15. *Assessment on water mills.*—There are at present 70 working water mills in the Tahsil, 16 of which are situated within the Cantonment limits and the remaining 54 in different Mauzas of the Tahsil. Of the last mentioned, 16 were already under fixed cash assessment and the other 38 were subject to fluctuating assessment, fixed annually by appraisement. Again 2 of the 38 water mills are owned by Government and have therefore been allowed to remain under fluctuating assessment as before, while the other 36 formerly under fluctuating assessment, along with the 16 already under cash assessment, i.e., 52 in all have been brought under fixed cash assessment in the present settlement with the consent of the owners with effect from 1908-09 to the end of the new settlement. This assessment on water mills is on the basis of  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the gross produce. The work of fixing the assessment on water mills was taken in hand by me under Colonel Archer's directions on the 27th June 1908 and completed on the 9th July 1908. The total assessment imposed on the 52 water mills assessed to cash revenue has come to Rs. 939 distributed over circles as under :—

Circle.	No. of mills.	Amount of assessment. Rs.
Sariab . . . . .	11	230
Kasi . . . . .	6	163
Durrani . . . . .	21	212
Baleli . . . . .	4	49
Kuchlak . . . . .	4	121
Nau Hissar . . . . .	6	164
Total . . . . .	52	939

A full detail of the assessment on water mills is given in my letter noted in the Letter No. 189, dated the 11th July 1908, margin, while the orders approving the to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan. assessment are contained in the correspondence already noted in the margin of paragraph 12.

The total revenue demand on the above mentioned 52 water mills in the year 1907-08 (the last year of the original settlement) was Rs. 852-2-0. There is thus an

increase of Rs. 87 in the present assessment of water mills over the previous revenue demand; and in consideration of the fact that many scruples on the part of the owners had to be overcome in prevailing upon them to agree to the cash assessment which in many cases was to be fixed for the first time and with due regard also to the importance of securing their assent to the assessments imposed, the increase shown above is a reasonable one.

16. Out of the 16 water mills situated within the Cantonment limits,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  mills are Government property held by the Cantonment authorities. The rest are owned by private persons. These water mills belonging to private persons which may probably hereafter be purchased by the Military Authorities for Cantonment purposes have been allowed to remain under fluctuating assessment as before in accordance with the Revenue Commissioner's confidential letter No. 113, dated the  $\frac{10^{\text{th}}}{11^{\text{th}}}$  of December 1907.

17. Coming now to the fluctuating assessment on water mills, I may observe that the revenue for the year 1907-08 on the private mills within the Cantonment limits referred to in the above paragraph, has been estimated at Rs. 361-9-4 inclusive of the Muafis on these water mills, while the fluctuating assessment for the same year on the 2 water mills belonging to Government, included in 54 water mills situated in the Mauzas of the Tahsil referred to in paragraph 15 above, was Rs. 106 and Rs. 72, or Rs. 178 on both. This included both revenue and rent. With a view, however, to separate the revenue from the rent in the total amount of Rs. 178, I have considered this sum to represent only  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the actual income of the water mills in question, because it is exclusive of the miller's share and some other charges on the net assets, which are generally  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the gross produce and which, if taken into account, would make the total income of, or in other words, a full rental on, the two water mills in question equal to Rs. 267. Now the revenue on this amount at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th works out to Rs. 44-8, and deducting this from the actual income of Rs. 178 realized by Government as owner, the balance, which represents the rent comes to Rs. 133-8. Thus the fluctuating revenue, which is realized by the Civil Department from the water mills within the Cantonments and the two water mills belonging to Government, according to the calculations made above, comes to Rs. 361-9-4 and Rs. 44-8, respectively, or a total of Rs. 406-1-4. By adding this amount to Rs. 939 (the cash assessment imposed on water mills shown in paragraph 15), the total comes to Rs. 1,345-1-4 which represents the total estimated annual revenue on the water mills inclusive of the Muafis.

18. *The gross revenue income.*—Thus the total annual income including revenue and rent both, which the Government is likely to realize as assessment on the land and water and the water mills from this Tahsil, may be estimated as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Fixed cash assessment on land and water . . . . .	70,173	0	0
(b) Fluctuating rent and revenue from the estates owned by Government and Zamindars including Woodcock Spinney lands and the rent of Government lands, the revenue of which has been included in the fixed assessment, as estimated in the Revenue Commissioner's letter noted in the margin*	5,286	11	0
(c) Fixed cash revenue from water mills . . . . .	939	0	0
(d) Fluctuating revenue from water mills mentioned in paragraph 17 . . . . .	406	1	4
(e) Rent on the two water mills belonging to Government mentioned in paragraph 17, the revenue of which is included in (d) . . . . .	133	8	0
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>76,938</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

In case of the estates or lands owned by Government, which are liable to assessment by Batai, it is difficult to separate the revenue from the rent and hence the proceeds from such lands as have been shown in clause (b) include both revenue and rent.

The gross income estimated above is inclusive of the revenue assignments on land and water and water mills to be maintained in the new settlement, which

amount in value to Rs. 11,039-14-7 and Rs. 118-4-10, respectively, or to Rs. 11,158-3-5 on both, and which if deducted from Rs. 76,938-4-4 would leave a balance of Rs. 65,780-0-11 realizable by Government as net revenue demand (including rent) on the land and water as well as the water mills. In addition to this there will be realizations on account of grazing tax collections which, as will be mentioned in the paragraph below, amount on an average to Rs. 4,063-12-9 in a year. The total receipts on account of revenue from different sources would thus amount to Rs. 69,843-13-8 which includes Haq-i-Malikana or Lambardari cess at 5 per cent.

19. *Grazing tax.*—No enquiries were made regarding the grazing tax collections in the course of the present settlement. The subject is, briefly dealt with here to indicate the income which is annually realized from this source. The tax is generally levied in this Tahsil by enumeration. The rates are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Camels (male) . . . . .	0	8	0 each.
Camels (female) . . . . .	1	0	0 "
Cow and bullocks . . . . .	0	6	0 "
Buffaloes . . . . .	0	0	8 "
Donkeys . . . . .	0	4	0 "
Sheep and goats . . . . .	0	1	0 "

Horses, plough bullocks and milk cows kept for the private use of the villages and their offspring, as well as the camels of Police and Levies Sowars kept for Government purposes, are exempt from this tax.

Appendix F shows income from grazing tax for 11 years from 1897-98 to 1907-08. The average annual receipts under this head including Haq-i-Malikana amount to Rs. 4,063-12-9 (Rs. 1,524-2-7 from the settled inhabitants and Rs. 2,539-10-2 from Nomads). There are no Muafis of grazing tax in this Tahsil.

#### SOURCES OF IRRIGATION AND METHOD OF DIVISION OF WATER.

20. Lohras (streams) and springs are the chief sources of natural irrigation for Abi lands in this Tahsil, while underground channels or Karezes and artesian wells constitute the artificial sources of irrigation. There are also some irrigation wells near Quetta, which have been recently constructed by other than local persons for the cultivation of small plots of garden lands. These plots have, however, been included in the Mahals in which they are situated, and are so small in area as not to require any detailed discussion here. This method of irrigation, if adopted by the local people, will be of great advantage.

The Sailaba lands are cultivated with flood water, while Khushkaba lands depend solely on the rains.

The general conditions of the sources of irrigation in this Tahsil have been fully described by Colonel Archer in his Assessment Report, and a brief mention of them has also been made in the foregoing paragraphs 3 and 13 of this report.

The water of the Lohras or streams is raised by means of embankments thrown across the bed, from which the water is led in open channels or Vialas for irrigation purposes. If water is abundant, it flows on permanently in Vialas and irrigates the lands assigned to it. But in the case of petty springs, small Karezes or artesian wells of insignificant water supply with a view to avoiding waste by evaporation and percolation the water has to be stored in reservoirs generally for 12 hours on the night before it is needed on the land, and then the stored up water is turned on together with the stream coming from the Karez or other source of supply. There has been some increase in the number of artesian wells in the last few years and there is still a growing tendency to sink them, but the supply of water from this source has not yet formed an important factor of irrigation, many of them having proved a failure. The irrigation from the streams, springs, Karezes and artesian wells is in certain cases so intermingled that the exact and accurate differentiation of the area irrigated from different sources is rendered rather difficult. Placed in order of importance, Karezes are the chief source of irrigation, then streams, then springs and lastly artesian wells, the number as found working at the time of the present settlement being as follows :—

Vialas or open channels of the streams . . . . .	63
Springs . . . . .	85
Karezes . . . . .	133
Artesian wells . . . . .	22

If the insignificant area, irrigated by petty sources in common with the larger one, is not taken into account, the total irrigable area of the Tahsil having a perennial water supply which has measured 29,028 acres 2 roods 10 poles in this settlement, may be roughly analysed according to its distribution over various sources of irrigation as under :—

	A.	R.	P.
Irrigated by Vialas of streams . . . . .	10,405	0	34
Irrigated by springs . . . . .	3,814	0	10
Irrigated by Karezes . . . . .	14,768	3	2
Irrigated by artesian wells . . . . .	40	2	4

In most of the Mahals in which the lands have fallen out of irrigation owing to diminution of supply or sinking of the water level in the irrigation sources, the irrigation is secured from water brought on to them from other adjoining Mahals, and this system of interchange of water between estates, which is gaining in practice among the Zamindars, is of advantage in obviating any great decrease in the irrigated area of the Tahsil.

21. The question of the dwindling supply and the subsidence of the water level in the irrigation sources has been discussed at length by Colonel Archer in his Assessment Report. The statement F referred to in paragraph 22 and attached as appendix to the said Report, contains a list of Karezes and springs which have dried up, or been opened during the currency of the last settlement, their number as shown in the list being 19 and 2, respectively.

22. The principal measure of water in this Tahsil is the Shabanaroz (24 hours) which is too well known to need any description. Sometimes, in the case of small Mahals having petty springs for their sources of irrigation the Shabanaroz is denominated Hauz or Chakul. The minor sub-divisions of a Shabanaroz differ in various Mahals of the Tahsil, but the one in commonest use is that in which a Shabanaroz is divided into 2 'Wakts', the 'Wakt' (v'z., the day or the night) again is sub-divided into 2 'Nimkis', while a Nimki is further sub-divided into 2 'Sayas', or in which a Shabanaroz is equal to 2 'Wakts' or 4 'Nimkis' or 8 'Sayas.' All different sorts of sub-divisions with the names and detail of the internal shares of each, are indicated in the subjoined statement.

Serial No.	Measure.	INTERNAL SHARES.										REMARKS.
		Nim Shabanaroz.	Wakt.	Nimki.	Saloram.	Pao.	Bazgar.	Pas.	Saya.	Attam.	Chatak.	
1	Shabanaroz .	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	The flow of a day and night is called Shabanaroz. Wakt and Shabanaroz are sometimes equal measures called by different names.
2	Do.	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	
3	Do.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	
4	Do.	..	4	4	..	..	12	..	8	..	..	This is a Pucca division. In Kham division each sub-measure will be half of it.
5	Do.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	
6	Do.	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Do.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sometimes as in this case Nimki Pao and Pas are equal measures called by different names.
8	Do.	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	8	..	..	
9	Do.	..	2	4	..	4	..	4	8	..	..	
10	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	Here Saya and Pas are equal measures called by different names. This is Pucca division. In Kham division each sub-measure will be double. Sometimes as in this case Bazgar and Pas are equal measures called by different names.
11	Do.	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	
12	Do.	..	2	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	
13	Do.	..	2	..	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	There are sometimes 8 or 7 Sayas in a Shabanaroz. In the latter case 4 are of the day and 3 of the night.
14	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 or 7 days 4 night 3	..	..	
15	Hauz .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	Chakul .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A full day and night's store of the water of a small spring is sometimes called Hauz or Chakul or Talab.
17	Talab .	..	2	..	..	..	..	4 or 8	..	..	..	

Note.—Taken as whole the above sub-divisions may be summarized for the whole Tahsil as follows :—

1 Shabanaroz = 2 Nim Shabanaroz = 2 or in some places 4 Wakt = 2 or in some places 4 Nimki = 4 Saloram = 4 Pao = 4 or in some places 12 Bazgar = 4 or in some places 8 Pas = 8 or in some places 7 Sayas = 8 Attam = 16 Chatak.

Each year, in the beginning of the spring season, turns of water within Mahals are fixed by Zamindars for irrigation generally by casting lots, the process being locally termed 'Puch,' and irrigation is carried out according to the turns fixed in this manner, that is, the owners cast lots and take their share of water accordingly. The turns thus settled hold good for the whole year, embracing both Rabi and Kharif crops, but in some cases the turns are fixed for each harvest. In some Mahals, a permanent distribution has taken place according to the 'Sarwarkh' and 'Pain-Warkh' system. The irrigation under this system is carried out in the order of the propinquity of the fields to the head of the water source, that is to say, the fields situated nearest to it are irrigated first and those remotest last. In some Mahals where the number of owners is not large and the turns of water are not disputed among them, the land is irrigated by each owner with the water of his own share, without the turns being fixed and the same is the case where the water supply is abundant.

#### AREA, CLASSES OF LAND, METHOD OF THEIR CULTIVATION, AND GENERAL PRODUCE.

23. In the settlement of 1895-97, the surveyed area of the Tahsil was divided into 6 circles, 52 Mauzas and 242 Mahals or estates. The total area surveyed was 97,732 acres 2 roods 1 pole and this was divided into 27,207 Khasra or field numbers and 6,174 Khatauni holdings, and contained 30,019 acres 0 rood 32 poles of irrigable land.

Of the area abovementioned 932 acres 3 roods 25 poles of land, including 669-3-13 Ahi were sold to Government for the Quetta Cantonment during the currency of the past settlement. These lands being included in the Cantonment boundaries no longer form a part of the area within the Civil limits of the Tahsil. The land and water thus included in the Cantonment comprised two entire estates, and with parts of 4 other estates, the total area consisted of 475 Khasra numbers and 157 Khatauni holdings. Thus after excluding the lands sold to Government for the Cantonment, the total area included in the survey of the present settlement, amounted according to the measurement of the last settlement to 96,799 acres 2 roods 16 poles, divided into 240 Mahals, 26,732 Khasra numbers and 6,017 Khatauni holdings, and contained 29,349 acres 1 rood 19 poles of irrigable land. The area situated within the Cantonment limits was not surveyed in the last settlement, nor has it been brought under the survey of the present settlement.

24. In the present settlement the number of circles and Mauzas (villages) have been left unaltered, but the number of Mahals has increased to 342. In some cases, it was found desirable to split up one old Mahal into two or more new Mahals, and this partly accounts for the increase in the number of Mahals, but it is also partly due to the inclusion of a number of small culturable tracts in the hills, which were left unsurveyed in the original settlement, but have now been surveyed and established as new Mahals. In one case only two old Mahals were amalgamated into one. These were the Mahals adjoining the Cantonment boundaries, of which a part was purchased by Government for the Cantonments as mentioned above. The portions included in the Cantonment being very large, the small portions, that were left behind, were combined into one Mahal. The names of the circles, Mauzas and even of the entire Mahals established at the last settlement have been retained so far as possible, and in cases, in which Mahals have been broken up, the more important fraction has retained the old name. Their boundaries have also remained unaltered except where lands not previously surveyed, have now been brought under survey and included in the Mauzas to which they belong, and in one or two cases in which lands taken over for the Quetta Cantonment have been excluded from the Mauzas to which they originally belonged, or in a few other cases in which the survey had to be carried right up to the Cantonment boundary in order to define the boundaries clearly which had not been done in the past settlement.

The total area now brought under survey is 1,04,753 acres 1 rood 1 pole. This is divided into 42,884 Khasra numbers, 8,467 Khatauni and 5,171 Khewat or Jamabandi (owner's holdings) numbers and includes 29,028 acres 2 roods 10 poles of irrigable land.



The variations in the areas surveyed in the two settlements are more exactly explained below :—

	A.	R.	P.
Area recorded as surveyed in the original settlement (1895-97) . . . . .	97,732	2	1
Decrease in the area of the last settlement owing to inclusion of land in Cantonments . . . . .	932	3	25
Deductions to be made on account of errors in the previous survey now corrected . . . . .	1,460	0	1
<b>TOTAL DECREASE</b> . . . . .	<b>2,392</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>
Balance of area surveyed at last settlement . . . . .	95,339	2	15
Additions to be made on account of errors in previous survey now corrected . . . . .	722	0	8
Area surveyed for first time in present settlement . . . . .	8,691	2	18
<b>TOTAL AREA SURVEYED IN THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT</b> . . . . .	<b>1,04,753</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

It will thus be seen that if the area included in the Cantonments as shown in the above detail be deducted from the area surveyed for the first time in the present settlement, the balance would give the net increase in the true area surveyed of 7,758 acres 2 rds. 33 pls. By this extension of the survey, all the agricultural lands in the Tahsil as well as the area necessary to be surveyed for the clearer definition of boundaries, have been included in the settlement records.

The total irrigable area recorded at the settlement of 1895-97 was 30,019 acres 0 rd. 32 pls. In the survey of the present settlement the irrigable area has been found to be 29,028 acres 2 rds. 10 pls. There has thus been a net decrease during the term of the settlement of 990 acres 2 rds. 22 pls. The decreases and increases are shown below in detail :—

	A.	R.	P.
Decrease owing to diminution of supply or sinking of water-level in the irrigation sources . . . . .	2,229	3	3
Decrease owing to the inclusion of Abi area in the Cantonment . . . . .	669	3	13
Decrease owing to some Abi area coming under building sites etc. . . . .	93	0	19
Apparent decrease due to the accuracy of the present settlement survey . . . . .	873	1	29
<b>TOTAL DECREASE OF ABI AREA</b> . . . . .	<b>3,866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>
Increase owing to unirrigated areas becoming newly irrigated . . . . .	1,409	0	8
Increase owing to small tracts or minor Mahals within the mountains being newly surveyed . . . . .	212	3	34
Increase owing to some land becoming Mustaar Abi . . . . .	829	1	35
Apparent increase due to the accuracy of measurement . . . . .	244	0	5
<b>TOTAL INCREASE OF ABI AREA</b> . . . . .	<b>2,875</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

If the difference of the apparent decrease and increase due to greater accuracy of measurement, amounting to 449 acres 1 rd. 24 pls. is deducted from the total decrease of 3,866 acres 0 rd. 24 pls., the balance gross decrease of Abi area during the 10 years of the last settlement comes to 3,416 acres 3 rds. 0 pl. Out of this decrease of 762 acres 3 rds. 32 pls. is due to the inclusion of land in the Cantonment, which being deducted from 3,416 acres 3 rds. 0 pl., leaves behind an actual gross decrease due to natural causes of 2,653 acres 3 rds. 8 pls. Against this loss has to be set off 1,409 acres 0 rd. 8 pls. newly brought under irrigation and 829 acres 1 rd. 35 pls., which are irrigated with borrowed water. Thus the nett loss of Abi area by natural causes is 415 acres 1 rd. 5 pls. only.

25. The principal classes into which the total area surveyed in the settlement has been divided are as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Cultivated { Abi . . . . .	29,028	2	10
Uftada . . . . .	1,354	3	20
Sailaba . . . . .	4,876	3	21
Khushkaba . . . . .	7,538	2	6
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>42,798</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>

		A.	R.	P.
Uncultivated	Culturable . . . . .	27,944	2	28
	Chaman . . . . .	361	0	14
	Unculturable . . . . .	33,648	2	28
	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>61,954</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>104,753</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Appendix G shows by circles the detail of land under the various heads of classification adopted in the present settlement, as well as the internal sub-division of the irrigable land into numerous other classes, while particulars of each class of land have been given in Appendix H. The irrigable lands have been divided into two main heads, *viz.*, permanent Abi and Mustaar Abi, with reference to the constant or precarious nature of the irrigation. The lands having fixed and permanent sources of water supply have been put in the former class, while those having no such sources of their own and irrigated with borrowed water have been included in the latter class. Of the total irrigable lands those classed as permanent Abi amount to 25,750 acres 2 rds. 29 pls., while those irrigated with borrowed water (Mustaar Abi) amount to 3,277 acres 3rds. 21 pls. Both these classes of irrigable land, have again been sub-divided into numerous other classes according to their crop yielding capacity, *e.g.*, garden, land cropped twice in a year, cropped thrice in two years, cropped once in a year, cropped once in two years, etc. There are altogether 22 of these classes. Of these the land cropped once in two years, is the predominant class covering 18,002 acres 2 rds. 27 pls., of the total Abi area. The same classification was adopted in 1899 in the settlement of the Shahrigh and Sinjawi Tahsils as well as in all other Tahsils which were brought under settlement after them. The classification, though not quite exhaustive, exact or of a permanent nature, has been useful as furnishing a rough test of the productive capacity of individual estates and has proved of great help in the distribution of assessment over holdings. Moreover for all its apparent complexity it has the advantage of being understood by the people and affords a very fair though rough criterion of the value of soil for purposes of assessment, since the average frequency of cropping indicates both the fertility of the soil and amount of water available, while in the distribution of assessment over holdings it served as a guide in adopting differential rates for different classes of land in estates where the owners had agreed to distribute the moiety attached to land by proportionate incidence.

The classification of soils in accordance with their intrinsic properties is also to some extent recognized by the people of the Tahsil, the principal classes known to them being as follows :—

- (1) Pakha, divided into Siah or Tora-pakha, Sara-pakha and Zhara-pakha, according as it is blackish, reddish or yellowish in colour. This is a stiff soil and is considered the best for most kinds of crops.
- (2) Matt, soil containing silt. Irrigable lands of this kind are comparatively rare, as deposits of silt occur mainly on lands near the skirts of the hills and too high for irrigation.
- (3) Regi, a lighter, loamy soil with more or less admixture of sand, but yielding good crops when sufficiently irrigated, and specially suitable for certain crops such as melons.
- (4) Shigai and Regana, a mixture of gravel, sand and silt found chiefly in tributary valleys.
- (5) Tatkhari or Kalak, hard stiff clay requiring much water to raise a paying crop.
- (6) Shor, Sharana, Shara maghz or kallar, land impregnated more or less with saltpetre. This is the worst kind of all, and is in bad cases practically unfit for cultivation. It is found chiefly on the banks of the 'Loras' or of the large fissures locally called 'Churs.'

As remarked by Colonel Archer in his Assessment Report, it has been decided after careful consideration that in the case of Baluchistan any such classification as is based merely on the intrinsic properties of soils, cannot safely be taken as a basis for determining cash assessment on different kinds of land, as is done in the Punjab or elsewhere in the plains of India. The principal drawback in framing soil

rates with reference to the quality of soil is that the Abi lands, however similar in internal properties are rarely or never of a homogenous character for assessment purposes owing to marked variations in the amount of rainfall received in the same areas or in adjacent tracts, and the consequent fluctuations or inequality in the supply of the water sources which provide irrigation; while on the other hand a uniformity generally exists in all lands of similar quality in the Punjab owing to the fairly constant nature of the rainfall as well as of the irrigation sources such as canals, wells, etc., etc. These remarks apply to the Province as a whole, but they are also applicable to this Tahsil, where the lands of different estates though similar in intrinsic properties manifest marked differences in productive capacity, which is dependent on the water-supply hence there is a large difference in the values of estates, which may resemble each other in the quality of the soil. Thus an assessment based solely on the quality of the soil in such estates would not be just or equitable. Another important feature of lands in this Tahsil, which would render any such assessment still more uneven, is that a land even of the best intrinsic quality in a Mahal with a poor water supply not provided with other means such as manure, etc., does not compare in yield with the 'Shor' or the worst kind of land of a Mahal having a sufficient water supply and manure. The people of the Tahsil though they recognise differences in quality of soil do not seem to lay much stress on them. On the other hand they fully comprehend the classification with reference to the capacity of land for yielding so many crops in a number of years, which is adopted in this settlement. Moreover the fact that the Zamindars in many Mahals, where assessment was to be distributed by proportionate incidence, have based their distribution of revenue on the classification adopted in the settlement, shows that it is popular with them.

The original intrinsic quality of soil in the case of each individual estate has, however, been fully kept in view in determining assessments by Mahals.

26. The greater portion of lands in this Tahsil are partitioned among the owners. A great tendency towards the partition of land was noticed especially during the currency of the past settlement and almost all the lands near Quetta which have of late risen much in value have been permanently divided among individual proprietors. In a few exceptional cases, however, the lands in some Khushkaba Mahals remotely situated within the mountains, which are not important in value, are still held jointly.

For the purposes of cultivation, the land in Mahals having comparatively large areas is divided into parts or cultivation blocks, denominated in the local terminology 'Fasals' which correspond to 'Awaras' of the other Tahsils; but the term Fasal in this sense is a misnomer, as while really meaning a crop or harvest in Vernacular it has been used to convey the meaning of a block or Awara in which the harvest or Fasal is sown. Although a permanent division prevails in Mahals, yet the insufficiency of water supply permits only a part of the Mahal or a certain block or Awara to be cultivated in any harvest of the year, and thus the 'Fasals' or 'Awaras' into which the land of a Mahal is divided are cultivated turn by turn. The Mahals of small area, however, are not governed by any such custom, nor do the small portions of land situated within or adjoining the village sites, which are generally under lucerne or garden crops, fall under any such division. The Mahals thus divided for cultivation purposes usually contain 2 or 3 Awaras, of which only one is cultivated at a time during a year and the others left fallow to be cultivated in their turn in the years which follow, i.e., the second Awaras in the next year and the third in the year after that; or in some cases two Awaras are cultivated alternately in Rabi crops and Kharif is sown in the 3rd Awara every year. The Awaras in a Mahal are not necessarily of a uniform size. The necessity for dividing land into Awaras or Fasals arises firstly when water is not available for the irrigation of all the irrigable land of a Mahal but a secondary consideration is to increase the fertility of the land by letting it remain fallow for a time where manure is not easily available.

27. The two principal harvests into which a year is divided for agricultural purposes in this Tahsil are Rabi and Kharif, locally called Khushkbar and Sabzbar respectively.

The Rabi sowings generally extend from the beginning of September to the 31st October. In some cases, however, they are carried out even after the month

of October up till January, while in the case of Sailaba and Khushkaba lands the sowing is sometimes done in the months of February and March also. The two crops sown in the Rabi harvest are wheat and barley, of which wheat is by far the more important crop and has a much extended cultivation. Rabi crops are harvested between the middle of June and the middle of July. In some cases, the harvesting continues to the end of July.

The sowing season for Kharif crops generally lasts from the beginning of April to the 31st of July while the harvesting owing to the numerous crops of different kinds continues from the 1st of May to the middle of November. Some crops such as lucerne and crops sown in garden land though reckoned as Kharif crops, are not necessarily sown in this harvest, but exist from the previous year or years. Of these lucerne is sown in both spring and autumn. Its seed once sown lasts for about 6 years and about 6 cuttings are obtained therefrom in a year, the first cutting commencing from the beginning of May. The garden yields fruit some years after its planting, the period of bearing fruit for the first time varying with different trees and after it first bears fruit, it continues to do so every year so long as the trees are maintained. The stones of fruit trees used as seeds are sown in nurseries in the autumn season. The Kharif crops include maize, lucerne, pulez, garden, potatoes, jowari, vegetables, mung, china, tobacco, peas, kangni and bajra. Of these, maize is the chief crop and the cultivation of the others is insignificant.

In the case of wheat, which is the most important of the Rabi crops, the method of cultivation in irrigated lands is that the land to be tilled is ploughed once or twice in spring or summer, and allowed to remain fallow till the sowing time approaches. It is then watered and the seed is sown broad cast. After that it is ploughed once again and harrowed smooth and subsequently divided into small beds separated by small embankments. The indifferent husbandmen or those of inadequate means do not take the trouble of ploughing the land before the sowing time, and the land is then irrigated as well as ploughed and all the subsequent processes described above are resorted to. In some other cases too, such as in the case of lands which have been manured for some previous crop raised therefrom or the lands which are to be actually manured at the time of sowing, the land is ploughed only when it is sown and not beforehand. The sowing processes over, the crop requires watering when it shows above the ground and thereafter its watering continues according to requirements and water supply till it matures. In winter the waterings take place at considerable intervals, while sometimes no further irrigation is required on account of rain and snow during this season. But in spring and summer the water is given regularly at intervals of 15 days. The number of waterings on an average amounts to ten from the time the crop is sown till it matures.

Maize is one of the principal crops grown in the Kharif harvest and the usual method of its cultivation is for the land to be ploughed once in spring, which is afterwards allowed to remain fallow till the sowing time approaches. The land is then irrigated and the seed is scattered broadcast and ploughed in. Thereafter the ground is levelled by means of a harrow and divided into small beds. In some cases, however, the land is not ploughed beforehand in spring, but is manured and irrigated only at the time of sowing. As to the other operations the same system is followed as described above. The first watering takes place when the crop has fully sprouted. It is then regularly irrigated according to requirements and so far as the water supply permits till it ripens, the watering being generally given at an interval of 10 days. From the time of its sowing to its ripening the crop is watered about 9 times.

For the cultivation of Sailaba or flood irrigated lands, the plots of land are embanked on all four sides to detain the rain or flood water in them, the embanked plots being known as 'Bands'. These 'Bands' are filled with the flood water of rain in the winter or summer. When there have been sufficient rains or snow in winter, these embanked plots of Sailaba cultivation as well as other Khushkaba (rain-fed) lands are ploughed and the seed is sown in them by drill. But if the floods caused by summer rains have filled the embankments, these lands after some time are smoothed to retain moisture until the time comes for sowing. Only Rabi cultivation as a rule is done in Sailaba and Khushkaba (dry-crop) lands, provided that the rainfall in any year is abundant; Kharif cultivation in such lands is compara-

tively very small. A system known as 'Garar' is also sometimes followed in the cultivation of the dry-crop lands, that is, the seed is sown in September and October in the land without moisture, after which it is left till the winter rains cause it to germinate.

The cultivation of Sailaba and Khushkaba lands, is precarious and depends solely on rainfall. Winter rains are essentially needed for the cultivation of these lands, those received in December being particularly useful, while the maturity of the crops depends greatly on good rains in early spring.

Besides the two principal harvests already mentioned the Zamindars divide the year into four seasons namely Psarlar (spring), Dobae (summer), Manae (autumn) and Zhamae (winter). These seasons are again sub-divided into *Tsilas* or *Chilas*, each *Tsila* ordinarily comprising 40 days. The nine *Chilas* are as follows, the first beginning with spring: Psarlar, Dobae, Ahar, Wasa, Spera Manae, Ghwar Manae, Tora Chila, Spina Chila and Sura Chila.

The agricultural calendar, showing the 'Chilas' into which the year is divided by the Zamindars as well as the corresponding periods of English calendar, has been given below, which indicates the diverse agricultural operations in which Zamindars remain engaged in different parts of the year; the year from the point of view of agriculture, being taken to commence from September or the month in which the cultivation of the first or Rabi crop is taken up.

#### SEPTEMBER (WASA AND SPERA MANAE).

Rabi sowing commences in irrigated lands and if there has been rain in July and August the seed is sown with the drill in Sailaba and Khushkaba lands prepared in August. The cultivation of lucerne, which is a Kharif crop, is also done in this month. Most of the fruits are ripe and the grapes, sweet melons of both Garma and Saida kinds as well as water melons are especially abundant.

#### OCTOBER (SPERA MANAE).

Wheat sowing continues and that sown in September is watered for the first time (Kharkawa). The harvesting of autumn crop is almost completed. Six monthly potatoes and onions are dug. The Ghilzai Karez diggers begin to arrive from Afghanistan, and the work of cleaning Karezes is begun.

#### NOVEMBER (GHWAR MANAE).

Wheat sowing continues in some cases. Even if there has been no rain in this month, the seed is sown broadcast in Sailaba and Khushkaba lands which have been previously prepared. The harvesting of Kharif is finished in the first part of this month. Roots of old lucerne are dug out and given to cattle as fodder. The Brahuis emigrate below the Passes to Kachhi in the Kalat State territory.

#### DECEMBER (GHWAR MANAE AND TORA CHILA).

The sowing of barley and Shorawaki (late) wheat commences about the beginning of this month. If there has been no rain, the Shorawaki wheat or the wheat which was sown in the last month is given its first watering (Kharkawa). The sowing in Sailaba and Khushkaba lands is taken up if good rains have been received in this month as this is the most suitable time for the dry-crop cultivation. The work of transplanting the stocks of fruit trees from nurseries, and planting them in gardens is also done in this month.

#### JANUARY (TORA AND SPINA CHILA).

Wheat and barley are sown both in irrigated and unirrigated lands, but this is done only in some cases. Rabi sowing in irrigated lands is completed. Wheat and barley crops, which were sown earlier in the season are also watered if there has been no rain or snow, and cattle are generally allowed to graze in such fields.

#### FEBRUARY (SPINA AND SURA CHILA).

Wheat and barley crops are watered if there has been no rain or snow. Moreover in some special cases wheat and barley are sown in Sailaba and Khushkaba lands.

#### MARCH (SURA CHILA).

Vialas and other irrigation channels are repaired and cleaned, and in some cases wheat and barley are sown in Sailaba and Khushkaba lands. This is another

month in which trees are planted in orchards. Manuring of land and especially of lucerne crop takes place.

#### APRIL (SURA CHILA AND PSARLAE).

Crops are watered. The Sailaba and Khushkaba crops suffer if no rain is received in this month. Sowing of the autumn crops in irrigated land commences; lucerne, potatoes and melons are also sown. The fruit trees are everywhere in blossom and are liable to damage from hail or cold wind. The month is the lambing season for sheep. The Brahuis return from Kachhi. The lands which are to be prepared beforehand for maize of the Kharif crop and for the next Rabi crops, are ploughed and allowed to remain fallow.

#### MAY (PSARLAE).

Autumn sowings continue. Rabi crops are watered. The first cutting of lucerne is obtained.

#### JUNE (DOBAE AND AHAR OR BAD-I-GARM).

Some autumn crops are sown. Crops are watered. Three-monthly potatoes are dug. The harvesting of barley and in some cases of wheat begins. Superfluous flowers are plucked off the melons, the process being called Gulgiri, and small Sarda melons are covered with earth.

#### JULY (AHAR).

Wheat is harvested, collected in bundles and brought to threshing floors. Garmamelons and some other fruits are ripe and ready for market. Maize is sown and other autumn crops already sown are watered. In some cases lands are ploughed and allowed to remain fallow for the next spring crop. Budding and grafting are done in gardens in this month as well as in the next.

#### AUGUST (WASA).

Threshing and winnowing operations of wheat and barley are in progress. Some fruits ripen and especially grapes make their appearance in the market. Autumn crops are watered.

28. *Area cropped and classes of crops.* In paragraphs 39 and 40 of his Assessment Report Colonel Archer has discussed at length the subject of the area cropped and classes of crops grown in this Tahsil. The figures of the average area annually cultivated under each crop during the 10 years period of the past settlement have also been compared by him with the corresponding figures of the cultivated area recorded in Mr. Crawford's settlement, and the comparison thus made, serves as a fair indication of the state of average cultivation of various crops sown during the past 10 years as compared with that which was found to exist at the time of the last settlement.

Appendix I attached to this Report shows by circles the average area under various crops for 10 years from 1897-98 to 1906-07, while the detail by crops of the average area cultivated and harvested annually in the whole Tahsil on the basis of 10 years figures works out as follows:—

		A.	R.	P.					
Rabi crop	Abi	{ Wheat harvested	.	.	.	.	10,421	1	3
		{ Barley „	.	.	.	.	1,089	0	32
		Total „	.	.	.	.	11,510	1	35
	Khushkaba	{ Wheat harvested	.	.	.	.	2,093	2	39
		{ Barley „	.	.	.	.	283	0	21
		Total „	.	.	.	.	2,376	3	20
	Total Abi and Khushkaba crops harvested						13,887	1	15
	Kharaba (failed crop area) of both Abi and Khushkaba crops						1,013	2	9
	Total area under Rabi cultivation						14,900	3	24

		A. R. P.	
Kharif crop .	Abi	Maize, harvested . . . . .	1,263 3 25
		Mung „ . . . . .	12 2 34
		Jowari „ . . . . .	101 2 19
		Potatoes „ . . . . .	243 2 23
		Garden „ . . . . .	600 2 17
		China „ . . . . .	11 1 13
		Lucerne „ . . . . .	962 3 20
		Tobacco „ . . . . .	7 3 22
		Palez „ . . . . .	894 3 5
		Vegetables „ . . . . .	74 0 36
		Peas „ . . . . .	0 3 33
		Millet „ . . . . .	0 0 4
		Total „ . . . . .	4,174 2 11
	Khush-kaba .	China harvested. . . . .	0 3 2
		Jowari „ . . . . .	88 2 35
		Maize „ . . . . .	13 0 34
		Palez „ . . . . .	67 2 0
		Mung „ . . . . .	0 1 17
		Total „ . . . . .	170 2 8
	Total Abi and Khushkaba area harvested . . . . .		4,345 0 19
	Kharaba (failed crop area) of both Abi and Khushkaba crops . . . . .		120 0 9
Total area under Kharif cultivation . . . . .			4,465 0 28
Total area under cultivation in both Rabi and Kharif crops. . . . .			19,363 0 12
Harvested.		Kharaba.	
18,232 1 34.		1,133 2 18.	

The Khushkaba area shown above includes Sailaba lands also, since Sailaba was not a separate class held distinct from Khushkaba in the last settlement, but both Khushkaba and Sailaba lands were included in one common class Khushkaba. Moreover the areas of Kharaba (failed crops) were not recorded separately for irrigated and Khushkaba lands during the 8 years from 1897-98 to 1904-05 in the Jinswar registers of the Tahsil; the detail of crops given above, therefore, shows this area in a mixed state both for irrigated and Khushkaba crops, and it is impossible to say precisely what area actually failed in the Abi and Khushkaba lands. For the purposes of the assessment, however, the total average area of failure was roughly proportioned between Abi and Khushkaba lands by Colonel Archer, as is explained in para. 39 of his Assessment Report, and the amount of Kharaba thus allotted to the irrigated lands was deducted from the total Abi area under crop, leaving an area which for the purposes of produce estimates represented the one actually cropped in irrigated lands. In the years 1905-06 and 1906-07 the Girdawari was made by the Settlement Department and the areas which failed in the Abi and Khushkaba cultivation as well as in each individual crop of Abi and Khushkaba were carefully recorded and distinguished. A similar detail exists for the year 1907-08 also as during this year, in which, the term of the last settlement being extended, crop inspections were carried out through the Settlement Department. It will not be without advantage to show here separately the Girdawari statistics of the three years in question, which will prove of use in supplying any information about crops required hereafter, and may also serve as a guide in future crop inspections. The statement attached (Appendix J) gives by circles details of the area cultivated, failed and harvested for each crop during the three years from 1905-06 to 1907-08 as well as the average for the three years, of which the first two, viz., 1905-06 and 1906-07 are, from the point of view of the area failed,

one a favourable and the other an unfavourable year. For the purposes of convenience the average results of the three years are set forth in the table below:—

		Area cultivate l.		Kha aba.		Harves:ed.	
Rabi	Abi	{	Wheat . .	11,166 3 0	568 2 13	10,598 0 27	
			Barley . .	868 2 26	109 1 28	759 0 38	
			Total . .	12,035 1 26	678 0 1	11,357 1 25	
	Khush- kaba .	{	Wheat . .	4,113 2 13	1,468 0 1	2,645 2 12	
			Barley . .	446 2 0	179 1 39	267 0 1	
		Total . .	4,560 0 13	1,647 2 0	2,912 2 13		
	Total for Rabi crops . .		16,595 1 39	2,325 2 1	14,269 3 38		
Kharif	Abi	{	Maize . .	1,205 1 39	38 2 13	1,166 3 26	
			Mung . .	13 0 27	0 2 26	12 2 1	
			Jowari . .	182 0 26	4 0 0	178 0 26	
			Potatoes . .	218 1 0	1 3 0	216 2 0	
			Garden ..	627 1 1	0 0 13	627 1 1	
			China . .	3 3 13	..	3 3 13	
			Lucerne . .	1,015 0 27	4 3 27	1,010 1 0	
			Tobacco . .	12 1 14	0 0 27	12 0 27	
			Palez . .	1,135 3 14	43 3 27	1,091 3 27	
			Vegetables . .	96 0 39	1 3 0	94 1 39	
			Bajra(millet) . .	0 0 13	..	0 0 13	
			Kangni . .	0 1 1	..	0 1 1	
			Total . .	4,510 0 27	95 3 13	4,414 1 14	
	Khush- kaba	{	Jowari . .	313 3 27	92 2 14	221 1 13	
			Maize . .	32 1 26	27 1 39	4 3 27	
			Palez . .	160 3 14	53 1 13	107 2 1	
Total . .			507 0 27	173 1 26	333 3 1		
Total for Kharif crop . .		5,017 1 14	269 0 39	4,748 0 15			
Total for both Rabi and Kharif crops. .		21,612 3 13	2,594 3 0	19,018 0 13			

There now remain to be discussed the different varieties of the principal crops grown in this Tahsil which are briefly mentioned below :—

#### WHEAT.

The chief varieties of wheat known and commonly cultivated are white, Shorawaki, red, red-eared and Shutar Dandan (in which the knots of the ears resemble camel's teeth in appearance). Of these the first variety is largely grown in the irrigated lands of the plain portion of the Tahsil. It has a very large cultivation, because it is much liked and fetches the best price. Shorawaki, a red kind of wheat, is cultivated mostly in Sailaba and Khushkaba lands. It requires little watering and matures earlier than all the other kinds of wheat. The red wheat is generally cultivated in hilly lands. For their own consumption the people prefer the red wheat, which is said to possess a sweeter flavour than the white one. The red-eared wheat is so called for a peculiar reddish tint which its ears assume at maturity. This is, however, not a largely grown variety. The last variety or "Shutar Dandan" has only a nominal cultivation.

#### MAIZE.

The three commonly known varieties are the yellow, the white or 'Boriwal' and the 'Walaitee'. Of the first two varieties, the white has only a small cultivation. It is generally cut green and used as fodder, while the ears are parched and eaten by the people. The stalk in this kind of maize is somewhat thicker than that of the yellow maize. In either of the white and the yellow maize, however, the stalks as well as ears are not so large as those of the American maize, which is known among



the local people as Walaitee. This last variety has been imported to this Illaqa for some years past, and is much appreciated by the people on account of a much greater produce of the grain and straw which it yields as both the stalks and ears in it are larger than those of the other two varieties.

#### LUCERNE.

In this crop the seed used is of two kinds:—Kandhari and Mungo Chari (Mastungi). The former however, is much grown, and is chiefly cultivated for sale. It is a general belief that as fodder Mastungi lucerne is more nourishing than the Kandhari, but takes more time to grow. When intended for use as fodder for their own cattle the Mastungi is cultivated by the Zamindars in preference to the Kandhari lucerne. In summer the lucerne, which is not sold green, is made into bundles or wisps (Mohra) and dried, and in winter sells at a good price. Lucerne is sometimes sown as a single crop in a land, and sometimes it is mixed with other crops such as barley and maize. In such cases the lucerne is allowed to remain when the barley or maize has been cut green. Moreover the lucerne is generally grown in new orchards in the space between the young stocks of fruit trees, and the crop is obtained therefrom for some years, till the trees become large and shady and begin yielding fruit, and then it is dug out from the roots.

#### MELON CROP (PALEZ).

Sarda melons, Garma melons and water melons are the chief varieties which are commonly cultivated. Of these Sarda melons have a much larger cultivation as they can be preserved for a long time and are, therefore, exported in large quantities to Sindh and the Punjab and even to other more distant places in India without any danger of being spoiled. The Garma melon is not so lasting and is, in consequence generally sold in the Quetta Bazaar. The cultivation of the water melon is comparatively small and it is consumed by the local people.

#### POTATOES.

The varieties grown in the Tahsil are :—

Lahori potatoes

Karachi-wal potatoes.

Garma (summer) potatoes

Walaitee potatoes.

Six-month (Shashmahi) potatoes.

Formerly the first variety was much cultivated. It yields a crop in about three months, and the potatoes also are not liable to damage. The Garma variety ripens even earlier than three months, but cannot be preserved long. Six-month and Karachi-wal potatoes require about six months time to ripen. Of these the former last long and possess greater flavour and the latter are comparatively of smaller size. The 'Walaitee' seed has been introduced in the Illaqa for some years past. The potatoes of this kind take about 6 months to mature, but in manured lands they are said to have ripened even earlier than 6 months. These are of a much larger size and give greater yield and can be preserved for a long time. They have been recognised by the Zamindars to be of the best kind, and their cultivation is daily extending.

#### FRUIT.

The fruit trees growing in gardens include vines, peach, apricot, plum, apple, pear, almond, pomegranate, quince (Bihi), Guava (Amrud), fig (Anjir), cherry, Alu Siah or 'Gird-gao,' mulberry and Sinjad or Unnab (Trebizond date). All these again include several varieties in them. The best and most valuable fruits in gardens are obtained by budding and grafting. There are some valuable gardens in the neighbourhood of Quetta and the fresh fruit is exported in large quantities from this place to Sindh and the Punjab, etc., especially grapes, peaches and apricots. The grapes and peaches are well known for their good flavour.

29. *Outturn per acre resulting from crop experiments.*—Colonel Archer's Assessment Report gives a full detail of the out-turn per acre of all the important crops as ascertained by experimental crop cuttings made during the period of the past settlement. The average results of 10 years crop experiments as well as of those made during the three years (1905-06 to 1907-08), in which a large number of experiments were made with special care by the Settlement Department, have

been separately given in the said Report, and compared with the rates of outturn adopted by Mr. Crawford in the produce estimates proposed for the purposes of his assessment. Moreover by giving separately the results of the years, 1902-03 and 1906-07 which, from the agricultural point of view, were respectively the worst and best years of the last settlement, the effect of the seasonal variations of different years on the out-turn per acre has been indicated. After a thorough sifting of the past years' statistics in this respect, the rates of yield per acre of the principal crops such as wheat, barley, bhusa, maize, lucerne, potatoes, for the different circles as well as for the whole Tahsil on an average, which were adopted by Colonel Archer in framing his produce estimates, are shown in the following table. In fixing these rates 'Karbi' or the straw of maize was not regarded by him as a separate item of produce as it is so bulky and difficult to transport that, except in the immediate vicinity of Quetta, it does not fetch any considerable price. Allowance was, however made for it by slightly enhancing the price assumed for maize in different circles of the Tahsil, while the unusually high rate of out-turn for the Kasi circle is intended to allow not only for heavier yield of that circle but also for the greater value of the produce both of maize and Karbi. There were no means of ascertaining the out-turn per acre of the other important crops such as fruit, melons and vegetables. But the average rates in respect of these crops which were assumed for valuation purposes will be mentioned hereafter under prices :--

Serial No.	Circle	RABI.				KHARIF.		
		Wheat.	Barley.	BHUSA.		Maize.	Lucerne.	Potatoes
				Wheat.	Barley.			
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Sariab.	12 20 0	11 20 0	12 20 0	11 20 0	12 0 0	400 0 0	60 0 0
2	Kasi.	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	500 0 0	80 0 0
3	Durrani.	12 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	370 0 0	50 0 0
4	Baleli.	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	275 0 0	30 0 0
5	Kuchlak.	9 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	350 0 0	40 0 0
6	Nau Hissar.	9 20 0	10 0 0	9 20 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	350 0 0	40 0 0
	Average.	11 15 0	11 23 5	11 15 0	11 23 5	12 20 0	374 6 10	50 0 0

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF ZAMINDARS, TENANTS AND LAND-OWNERS.

30. As regards the character as agriculturists of the principal classes of landlords and tenants Colonel Archer in para. 27 of his Assessment Report writes as follows :—

“It cannot be said that the members of any one of the principal land-owning tribes are on the whole especially distinguished for their merits or demerits as agriculturists. There are good, indifferent and bad agriculturists in almost every tribe. Of the larger Zamindars the Kasis are in many cases intelligent and progressive and some of them, especially those whose lands lie in and near the town, have become wealthy. Others again, even of those in the Kasi circle have fallen into difficulties, while some of those holding land in outlying circles where the conditions are less favourable have become seriously embarrassed. The Durrani, who were unfortunate in being obliged to sell to Government much of their best land before the recent great rise in land values had taken place, have in most cases failed to make a good use of the money realized for their land and are now, with some exceptions, badly off. The Kakar tribe furnishes a number of capable and hard working land owners, and except in the Baleli and parts of the Kuchlak circle, the Kakar proprietors are on the whole prosperous. The smaller Brahui Zamindars are often careful and hard working. The bigger men, while not deficient

in energy are apt to be extravagant in personal expenditure and given to embarking on ill-considered schemes which lead them into difficulties. Perhaps the worst landlords in the Tahsil are the Chishti Sayeds, who hold much land on favourable terms in the Sariab circle and some in the Baleli circle, and who are often too indolent to work themselves or even to supervise others effectively. On the other hand one of the best Zamindars in the Tahsil is a Hurramzai Sayed. The tenants and cultivators belong in the main to the same tribes as the landowners and partake of the same characteristics."

31. Para. 28 of the said Report contains brief remarks of similar interest made by Colonel Archer regarding the area cultivated by owners and tenants which are quoted below:—

"The fact that the number of landowners considerably exceeds that of tenants does not imply that the greater part of the land is cultivated by the owners themselves. The number of owners who are not cultivators is considerable and is probably increasing. The area of land actually cultivated or held by owners has been found to be 11,955 acres Abi and 6,990 acres Khushkaba as against 18,426 acres Abi and 5,425 acres Khushkaba in the hands of tenants."

32. The abstract of cultivating occupancy referred to in para. 29 of the Assessment Report and attached as Appendix H to the said Report shows by circles the area cultivated by owners and tenants as well as classes of tenants and the conditions of tenancies, and the area cultivated by each class of tenants paying rents in cash or in kind at different rates prevailing in the Tahsil, as found to exist at the time of the present settlement. The general character of tenants and the nature of their tenancies have been described in the said paragraph as follows:—

"The great majority of the tenants on the irrigated lands are still tenants-at-will, but there are a certain number of conditional tenants holding chiefly gardens, or plots of lands, the cultivation of which has involved unusual expenditure or presents special difficulties. Tenants of Abi lands with heritable occupancy rights are found only in one small state\* and hold only 7 acres in all. The class of Lath-band tenants which may be regarded as a special class of conditional tenants, is usually confined to Khushkaba and Sailaba lands, which they hold with rights of occupancy on condition of their keeping the embankments in repair and cultivating whenever the rainfall permits. There are a few plots of Abi land held on this tenure in the Sariab circle. These are on the banks of the Lohra, where the unevenness and steep slope of the soil necessitate the construction and maintenance of embankments. Lath-band tenants have heritable occupancy rights and can alienate those rights by sale or mortgage; the land-owner, however, has the right of pre-emption in case of alienation.

\* Mahal Kachh Saida of Mauza Chuhli in Baleli circle.

"The occupancy tenants in the Sariab circle† hold Government Khushkaba lands with right of occupancy, according to a settlement arrived at in 1897, paying  $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the produce in kind.

† Mauza Khushkaba Miaghundi.

"Cash rents, which were practically unknown in 1895, have now appeared in the neighbourhood of Quetta, and even at places like Samungli and Mehtarzai, some 7 to 9 miles off. They are still, however, much too rare to afford any trustworthy guidance in assessment, except as regards particular estates. The commonest form of rent payment is still as in 1895, a  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd share of the gross produce after deduction of the village servants' dues, the tenant in such cases usually furnishing bullocks, plough and labour, the landlord providing seed and keeping the Karez, spring or water-channel in repair. In some superior lands near Quetta the landlord takes  $\frac{1}{3}$  and the tenant  $\frac{2}{3}$ , the  $\frac{1}{3}$  thus deducted from the tenant's usual share being regarded as his contribution towards the Government revenue. The conditional tenants referred to above commonly take  $\frac{1}{2}$  the produce, and are responsible for the up-keep of the garden, the landlord maintaining the irrigation, and the revenue being paid by landlord and tenant half and half.

33. "The proprietary holdings", says Colonel Archer in para. 30 of his Report, "are of moderate size, except in the Hanna valley, where the sub-division is very minute. The average areas of Abi holdings by circles are :-

	Circle.	Acres.
	Sariab . . . . .	5½
* Exclusive of lands held as building sites, etc., within the Municipal area.	* Kasi . . . . .	8½
	Durrani (including Hanna) . . . . .	4½
	Baleli . . . . .	23
	Kuchlak . . . . .	16½
	Nau Hissar . . . . .	15½
	Tahsil . . . . .	8½

In the Hanna valley the average size of a holding is only 1½ acres; in the rest of the Durrani circle it is 9 acres".

34. Alienations of land—agricultural indebtedness—I need not dwell upon this subject here at any length as it has already been fully discussed by Colonel Archer in paras. 31 to 36 of his Assessment Report. Appendix I attached to his Report gives by circles the statistics of sales for 11 years from 1897 to 1907 as well as of the mortgages which were found to exist at the time of the survey of the present settlement. The subjoined table indicates the extent of the past 11 years sales as well as of the mortgages existing at the time of settlement for the whole Tahsil.

Detail.	SALES FROM 1897—1907.					EXISTING MORTGAGES.				
	Abi.	Sallaba and Khushkaba.	Uncultivated.	Total area.	Consideration money.	Abi.	Sallaba and Khushkaba.	Uncultivated.	Total area.	Mortgage money.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. a. p.
To Agriculturists .	7,507 8 0	1,494 1 19	4,125 0 21	13,127 1 0	9,10,323 14 1	3,096 1 1	145 1 21	944 0 0	4,185 2 22	178,506 11 4
To Non-agriculturist	1,360 8 3	83 0 0	332 1 38	1,726 1 1	6,39,224 12 7	643 0 8	22 0 24	246 3 23	912 0 15	45,605 4 0
TOTAL .	8,868 2 3	1,527 1 19	4,457 2 19	14,853 2 1	1,549,548 10 8	3,739 1 9	167 2 5	1,190 3 23	5,097 2 37	2,24,111 15 4

In addition to the mortgage liabilities shown above there is also a considerable amount of floating debt the exact figures of which cannot be ascertained, but which is estimated at about Rs. 1,51,000. The indebtedness by circles and its incidence per acre of cultivated land and per head of the proprietary body has been shown in para. 33 of the Assessment Report while Appendix J attached thereto indicates the average selling price of land during the past settlement.

#### MARKET, TRADE AND PRICES CURRENT.

35. The Quetta town and Cantonments constitute the only market of the Tahsil, where its products can find a sale. The place as already mentioned is connected with India and other important places of Baluchistan by the North-Western Railway. Since its occupation by the British it has rapidly grown into a commercial centre of importance and trade converges on it from Kalat, Seistan and Southern Afghanistan. The exports, however, consist chiefly of commodities which are imported into it from India. Very little local produce is exported except fresh fruit which is taken to Sindh, Punjab and even to remote places of India. The situation of the various circles of the Tahsil as regards market and the facilities or the difficulties with which their produce can be brought for sale to the market have already been explained in para. 13 of this Report.

36. For a detailed account of prices of the produce of the principal crops reference may be made to paras. 47 to 58 of Colonel Archer's Assessment Report where the prices current during or before the years of the present Regular Settlement and those prevailing at or before the time of the last settlement, have been shown and fully discussed.

The commutation rates fixed by Colonel Archer for the purposes of produce valuation in the present revision of the assessment were Rs. 2-2-0 per maund (82 lbs.) for wheat, Rs. 1-8-0 for barley, 5 annas for khusa, Rs. 1-8-0 for maize (including

Karbi), annas 4 for lucerne and Rs. 2 for potatoes, and these were all-round rates adopted for the whole Tahsil as well as for each of its circles.

The rates per acre fixed for the produce of the fruit-gardens and melon crop, which varied in different circles, were as follows:—

Circle.	Rate per acre for fruit.			Price per acre for melons.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sariab . . . . .	48	0	0	30	0	0
Kasi . . . . .	90	0	0	42	0	0
Durrani . . . . .	42	0	0	18	0	0
Baleli . . . . .	60	0	0	18	0	0
Kuchlak . . . . .	24	0	0	30	0	0
Nau Hissar . . . . .	42	0	0	30	0	0
Average . . . . .	51	0	0	28	0	0

#### MUAFIS.

37. The total value of revenue-free grants in this Tahsil as sanctioned in the last settlement and as they stood at the beginning of the said settlement (1897-98) amounted to Rs. 15,056-15-8. Fresh grants to the value of Rs. 301-13-5 were sanctioned afterwards from time to time during the period of the last settlement, the gross value of the grants sanctioned in the previous settlement thus aggregating Rs. 15,358-13-1. Of these assignments, however, Muafis of the value of Rs. 3,253-4-1 were resumed during the currency of the last settlement and the remaining grants which existed at the time when the final proposals about the revenue-free and privileged holdings were drawn up in the present Regular Settlement, amounted in value to Rs. 12,105-9\* according to the rough valuation made at the last settlement. The assignments referred to above consisted chiefly of the Muafis on land and water, and included only 6 Muafis of water mills, the value of which has been taken into account in the amount shown above. There were several other Muafis of water mills which though held as revenue-free by the owners were not included in the list of Muafis prepared in the last settlement, either because their annual value was not assessed or they were not shown at all in the settlement records.

\* Land and water Rs. 12,021-6-4.  
Water mills Rs. 84-2-8.

38. In the present revision of the assessment almost all the revenue-free and privileged holdings, whether entire Mahals in themselves or forming a part of other Mahals, were assessed to revenue separately, or along with the Mahals in which they were situated, and thus the amount of revenue released in each individual case or the annual value of each Muafi, was regularly assessed with the exception only of a few Muafis on land and water and water mills, which were not included in the cash assessment. The value in the case of such Muafis has, however, been appraised and determined after full consideration. According to the survey of the present settlement and on the basis of the new assessment the area and value of the original Muafis existing at the end of the old settlement or at the time when Muafi proposals were under preparation were as follows:—

	Extent.		Value.		
	A.	R. P.	Rs.	a.	p.
Muafis of land and water . . .	13,371	2 1	13,033	13	2
Muafis of water mills . . .	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	water mills and $\frac{2}{3}$ of each of 7 mills.	220	4	4
TOTAL			13,254	1	6

The detail by circles of the Muafis referred to above which existed before orders were passed on Muafis in the present settlement is shown in the table on page 34.

## FINAL REPORT OF THE REGULAR SETTLEMENT

Serial No.	Circle.	Detail.	GRANTS TO BE MAINTAINED IN APPETUITY.		GRANTS TO BE CONTINUED FOR THE LIVES OF THE PRESENT INCUMBENTS AND THEN TO BE RESUMED.		GRANTS TO BE CONTINUED IN FULL FOR THE LIVES OF THE PRESENT HOLDERS AND HALF FOR THE LIVES OF THEIR NEXT SUCCESSORS AND THEN TO BE RESUMED.		GRANTS SANCTIONED FOR THE TERM OF THE SETTLEMENT AND THEN TO BE RESUMED.	
			Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.
1	Sariab	Land and Water	1,756 2 19	2,376 10 5	30 0 37	90 9 6	..	..	364 0 10	1,172 1 1
		Water mills	3½ water mills	47 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 water mill	7 0 0
2	Kasi	Land and water	..	..	127 2 24	440 8 5	..	..	27 1 18	116 8 5
		Water mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dursani	Land and water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Water mills	..	..	1 water mill	50 0 0	..	..	..	..
4	Baleli	Land and water	181 3 20	231 5 4	..	..	..	..	51 1 13	118 3 0
		Water mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kuchlak	Land and water	44 0 35	69 7 7	908 3 30	220 0 10	501 1 7	143 12 1	..	..
		Water mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Nau Hissar	Land and water	5,201 0 18	2,403 4 4	276 3 20	49 15 3	..	..	1,079 2 2	618 5 7
		Water mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		Land and water	7,183 3 12	5,680 11 8	1,343 2 31	801 2 0	501 1 7	143 12 1	1,522 1 3	2,023 2 1
		Water mills	3½ water mill	47 0 0	1 water mill	50 0 0	..	..	1 water mill	7 0 0

NOTE.—In case of the privileged holdings in which ½th or ¼ of the revenue is released only ½th or ¼ of the area of the entire holding paying revenue at question is taken into account, the total area of the

GRANTS SANCTIONED TILL THE END OF THE SETTLEMENT OR THE DEATH OF THE PRE- SENT HOLDERS WHICH- EVER MAY OCCUR FIRST AFTER WHICH THEY ARE TO BE RESUMED.		GRANTS TO BE WHOLLY REVENUE-FREE FOR THE TERM OF THE SETTLE- MENT AFTER WHICH HALF ASSESSMENT WILL BE IMPOSED ON THEM.		GRANTS SANCTIONED FOR THE TERM OF THE SETTLEMENT AND THEN TO BE RECONSIDERED.		RELIGIOUS GRANTS SANCTIONED FOR THE TERM OF THE SETTLE- MENT AFTER WHICH THEY WILL BE LEFT TO THE OPTION OF THE VILLAGERS.		{ TOTAL GRANTS.		REMARKS.
Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	
..	..	986 2 38	2,554 6 3	..	..	..	..	3,137 2 24	6,693 11 8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	54 0 0	
..	..	30 1 14	131 15 2	100 0 25	51 7 1	21 0 31	66 5 4	315 2 32	805 12 5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	600 2 34	411 0 4	46 2 24	79 10 9	647 1 18	491 4 1	
..	..	..	..	1/2 of each of 7 mills and 1/8 of 8th	75 9 8	1 1/2 water mill.	9 2 8	2 1/2 mills and 1/4 of each of 7 mills.	134 12 4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233 0 33	349 8 4	
..	..	..	..	1 1/2 water mills.	31 8 0	..	..	1 1/2 water mills.	31 8 0	
121 2 2	25 11 2	191 1 12	198 1 7	198 0 3	183 11 4	18 3 32	46 9 0	1,984 1 1	887 5 7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
495 8 13	735 10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,053 1 13	3,805 3 6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
617 1 15	761 5 6	1,208 1 24	2,884 7 0	907 3 22	640 11 9	86 3 7	192 9 1	13,371 2 1	13,093 13 2	
..	..	..	..	1 1/2 mills and 1/4 of each of of 7 mills.	107 1 9	1 1/2 water mills	9 2 8	8 1/2 mills and 1/4 of each of 7 mills.	220 4 4	

privileged rates is shown and thus the total area comes to 13,371-2-1 acres. But if the total area paying at privileged rates in case of the Muafi holdings in Muafi shown in this table comes to 15,719-2-23 acres.

39. The work of Muafis, in the present Regular Settlement was of a very delicate and important nature. Besides the great industry and close application, which the enquiries into a large number of intricate Muafi cases, and the framing of proposals in regard to a jumble of Muafis of various classes in an orderly form involved, great vigilance was required in their settlement. The final orders, which after thorough enquiries, full discussion and careful consideration were passed on Muafis,

Letter No. 1650 A., dated the 19th May 1909, from H. R. C. Dobbs, Esq., F.C.S., C.I.E., Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Letter No. 3108, dated the 2nd June 1909, from the Second Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

being also recorded therein, while another Statement B contains a similar detail in regard to all applications for new grants which were presented in the course of this settlement.

According to the orders passed in the present settlement, the grants which have been continued as well as those that have been sanctioned for the first time may be summed up as follows :—

	Extent.	Value.
Land and water . . . .	14,157 2 36	11,039 14 7
Water mills . . . .	5 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>16</sub> water mills	118 4 10
TOTAL . . . .	..	11,158 3 5

The subjoined table (on page 38) exhibits the Kisamwar detail of these Muafis by circles.







**Kisamwar detail of Muafis.**

सत्यमेव जयते

FINAL REPORT OF THE REGULAR SETTLEMENT

No.	Detail.	GRANTS IN PERPETUITY.								(A1) THE SENT TO
		(A) FULL GRANTS.		(B) ½ GRANTS.		(C) ½ GRANTS.		TOTAL.		
		Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
b	Land and water	982 1 23	989 0 7	426 2 0	1,242 5 9	2,108 0 34	644 11 6	2,917 0 17	2,876 1 10	87
	Water mills	3	29 0 0	..	..	½	18 0 0	3½	47 0 0	.
and	Land and water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
	Water mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
H	Land and water	..	..	..	..	363 3 1	231 5 4	363 3 1	231 5 4	.
	Water mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
lak	Land and water	44 0 35	69 7 7	..	..	..	..	44 0 35	69 7 7	1,350
	Water mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Hissar	Land and water	5,192 0 20	2,394 9 3	..	..	..	..	5,192 0 20	2,394 9 3	419
	Water mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
TOTAL	Land and water	5,618 2 38	3,453 1 5	426 2 0	1,242 5 9	2,471 3 35	876 0 10	8,517 0 33	5,571 3 0	1,942
	Water mills	3	29 0 0	..	..	½	18 0 0	3½	47 0 0	.

GRANTS FOR LIFE.								GRANTS FOR THE TERM OF SETTLEMENT AND THEN TO BE RESUMED.		GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
(A2) GRANTS FULL FOR ONE LIFE AND HALF FOR THE LIVES OF THE NEXT SUCCESSORS.		(B) 1/2 GRANTS FOR THE LIVES OF THE PRESENT HOLDERS AND THEN TO BE RESUMED.		(C) HALF GRANTS FOR THE LIVES OF THE PRESENT HOLDERS AND TO BE RESUMED.		TOTAL.		Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	
Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
..	..	986 2 0	1,915 6 1	413 2 21	652 0 0	1,437 0 32	2,626 11 8	..	..	4,854 1 9	5,502 13 6	
..	..	..	..	1/2	3 8 0	1/2	3 8 0	..	..	4	50 8 0	
..	..	30 1 14	98 15 5	244 2 29	109 11 4	410 1 21	694 12 6	9 1 22	55 8 7	419 3 9	750 0 1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	778 2 19	416 4 11	778 2 19	416 4 11	36 2 2	69 1 1	815 0 21	485 6 0	
..	..	..	..	1/2	2 12 10	1/2	52 12 10	..	..	1 1/2	52 12 10	
..	..	..	..	47 1 25	54 9 6	47 1 25	54 9 6	..	..	411 0 25	285 14 10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
198 1 20	87 9 1	..	..	347 2 18	82 8 4	1,894 1 33	670 15 11	18 3 32	46 9 0	1,937 2 20	787 0 6	
..	..	..	..	1/2	15 0 0	1/2	15 0 0	..	..	1/2	15 0 0	
..	..	..	..	588 1 24	460 3 2	1,007 2 17	834 2 5	..	..	6,199 2 37	3,228 11 8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
196 1 20	87 9 1	1,016 3 14	2,014 5 6	2,420 1 16	1,765 5 3	5,575 2 27	5,297 8 11	64 3 16	170 13 8	14,167 2 36	11,039 14 7	
..	..	..	..	1 1/2	21 4 10	2 1/2	71 4 10	..	..	5 1/2	218 4 10	

The orders summarized above were embodied in a detailed abbreviated statement, excluding all such grants as were resumed. An abstract classified list of all the revenue-free assignments and privileged holdings to be maintained in the new settlement, showing the measure of water, area under various heads and amount of revenue released in each individual case, has also been prepared and attached hereto as Appendix K. In the case of privileged holdings in which only a part of the revenue is released, the whole area paying at the privileged rate, has been shown, but only that portion of the revenue, which is assigned, has been shown as value of the Muafis. The grants to be maintained in perpetuity, as shown in the said list, are those which were sanctioned in the last settlement. In the case of these grants, the orders governing the Muafis have been clearly defined by limiting alienations to specific sections of the tribes or to particular families to which the Muafidars belong. The Muafis for life include—(a) Grants which were sanctioned in the last settlement for the life-time of the grantees and which are still enjoyed by them. (b) Grants which were originally sanctioned for the term of settlement and were then to be reconsidered, and which have either been continued or newly sanctioned for the lives of the present holders in the present settlement. (c) Such grants of the Shahwanis and Raisanis as were resumable in whole or part on the expiry of the past settlement; but with a view to minimizing the difficulties and unpleasantness which the arbitrary resumption of a large series of Muafis at close of a period of settlement involves, the Muafis resumable in full at the close of the past period of settlement were continued at half rates, while those resumable by half were continued at  $\frac{3}{4}$  rates, in each case for the life-time only of the present holders. In regard to these Muafis the Shahwanis had given some trouble as they wanted all such Muafis held by them to be sanctioned in perpetuity. The orders however were finally acquiesced in. All the grants which have now been sanctioned for the term of settlement, are religious grants which were sanctioned only for the term of the last settlement, but which have been continued again for the term of the next settlement, or those which have been granted for the first time in the present settlement on lands devoted to charitable purposes; these are of insignificant value.

The remissions sanctioned for the first time in the present settlement amounted in value to Rs. 183-13-11, divided over various circles as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sariab . . . . .	34	11	9
Kasi . . . . .	59	0	6
Durrani . . . . .	9	13	10
Kuchlak . . . . .	46	3	10
Nau Hissar . . . . .	34	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>183</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>

Almost all these new grants were sanctioned for life with the exception of a few grants in the Kasi circle, valuing Rs. 13-7-2, which were sanctioned for the term of settlement.

40. The total resumptions of the Muafis of land and water as well as of water mills resulting from the orders passed on Muafis in this settlement is shown by circles below :—

Circle.	Resumed Muafis of land and water.	Resumed Muafis of water mills.	Total.
Sariab . . . . .	1,225 9 6	3 8 0	1,229 1 6
Kasi . . . . .	115 12 10	..	115 12 10
Durrani . . . . .	15 11 11	81 15 6	97 11 5
Baleli . . . . .	63 9 6	..	63 9 6
Kuchlak . . . . .	146 8 11	16 8 0	163 0 11
Nau Hissar . . . . .	610 7 10	..	610 7 10
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,177 12 6</b>	<b>101 15 6</b>	<b>2,279 12 0</b>

Although the new assessment came into force with effect from 1908-09, yet Muafis resumable under the orders passed were allowed to stand as they were for that year, and the orders regarding their resumption were given effect to from the year 1909-10.

## GOVERNMENT LANDS.

41. The total area of the Government lands in the Tahsil according to the survey of the present settlement is 19,406-2-5, as per classification shown below :—

	A.	R.	P.
Abi . . . . .	712	0	34
Uftada . . . . .	70	3	30
Sailaba . . . . .	1,088	3	20
Khushkaba . . . . .	610	0	1
<b>TOTAL CULTIVATED</b> . . . . .	<b>2,482</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>
Culturable . . . . .	1,728	0	24
Chaman . . . . .	81	2	21
Unculturable . . . . .	15,114	2	26
<b>TOTAL UNOCCUPIED</b> . . . . .	<b>16,924</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>

The statement attached as Appendix L shows all the Government lands by Mahals under various heads with a separate detail of area held by various Departments in each Mahal. In the case of Abi lands the internal sub-division into other minor classes, as well as the share held by Government in water, has also been indicated.

No separate statement, giving correct information regarding all Government lands of various classes, existed before this settlement. The one now prepared is a complete collection which will, it is hoped, be of much use in supplying ready information about the Government lands whenever required.

The detail by circles of the Government lands, which have been brought under cash assessment as well as of those subjected to Batai or of those exempted from assessment have been shown in Appendix D referred to in paragraph 13 of this Report.

## THE QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

42. The Quetta Municipality embraces in its limits parts of certain Mahals of some Mauzas in this Tahsil. Originally the Municipal area did not extend to its present limits, and its boundaries were not clearly defined in the settlement papers. The present extended and clearly defined boundaries of the Quetta Municipality were settled and notified at the time when the survey of the lands adjoining the town had been completed in the present settlement. Therefore the lands now falling within the Municipal limits have been surveyed as a part and parcel of the adjoining Mahals, and the whole area now falling within the Municipal limits has been shown as included in the adjoining Mahals of the Mauzas on the Kishtwar maps prepared in this settlement. For the sake of distinction the Municipal boundaries, according as they fall in different Mauzas of the Tahsil, have been denoted by a red line on the maps. Besides this a separate map of the Municipal area has been prepared. In short all possible efforts have been made to define the Municipal limits clearly on the papers. The internal division of the Municipal area and its ownership by Government or by private persons has also been clearly brought out.

Appendix M attached shows by Mahals the area under various heads comprised within the Municipal limits, with a detail of the area owned by Government and private persons and with a separate detail also of the Government area held by various Departments.

A field-to-field survey has been made of the Municipal areas and all cultivated lands have been shown separately. That part of the town which is used for

building sites and which is not used for agricultural purposes, has been surveyed as one number separately.

43. The total area within the Municipal limits now is 1,097 acres 1 rd. 37 poles as per detail of private and Government lands shown below :—

	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
Private . . . .	483 0 12	281 2 0	764 2 12
Government . . . .	75 2 9	257 1 16	332 3 25
<b>TOTAL . . . .</b>	<b>558 2 21</b>	<b>538 3 16</b>	<b>1,097 5 37</b>

The Government area within the Municipal limits, as shown above, has been included in the total area of Government lands referred to in the foregoing chapter dealing with Government lands. Its cultivated portion consists chiefly of the plots of garden lands attached to Officers' Bungalows and other Government buildings, etc. The Government area within the Municipal limits was held revenue free in the last settlement and has been similarly treated in this settlement.

The private lands within the Municipal limits have been included in the assessment of the Mahals containing those lands. The uncultivated area noted in the margin, lying within Mahals Karez Tazi and Karez Wazir Muhammad, which, at the last settlement, was under cultivation and assessed as such but was afterwards built over or purchased for building purposes has been assessed to revenue in this settlement apart from the Mahals named above in which it is situated, and the assessment thus fixed has been included in the revenue of the said Mahals.

On the basis of the entries of the last settlement the area held by the Municipality, viz.: 152 acres 1 rd. 23 poles has been shown as owned by Government. Out of this 25 acres 2 rds. 37 poles were, however, originally acquired by the Municipality by purchase and the balance (126 acres 2 rds. 26 poles) was transferred to it by the Local Government.

#### FORESTS.

44. The reserved forests in this Tahsil are as follows :—

Serial No.	Circle.	Name of Forest.	Area in acres.		
			A.	R.	P.
1	Sariab .	Zangi Lora . . . . .	53	2	4
2	Ditto .	Hazar Ganj . . . . .	5,440	0	0
3	Kasi .	Dhobi Ghat in Mahal Chashma Khudo .	11	3	11
4	Durrani .	Zarghun North . . . . .	5,760	0	0
5	Ditto .	Zarghun Central . . . . .	17,160	0	0
6	Ditto .	Mari Chak . . . . .	1,830	0	0
7	Ditto .	Mazar . . . . .	2,176	0	0
8	Ditto .	Babri . . . . .	975	0	0
<b>TOTAL . . . .</b>			<b>33,406</b>	<b>1 15</b>	<b>or about 52 square miles.</b>

Of these only Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghat, which are plantations used as nurseries, and which are situated within the limits of Mauzas, were surveyed in this settlement, the former being treated a separate Mahal, and the latter as a part of Mahal Chashma Khudo, and the area of these two forests, as shown above, is according to the survey of the present settlement. The other forests, which are situated outside the limits of Mauzas chiefly on hill slopes, were not surveyed in the settlement. Of these Hazar Ganj is a pistachio forest, while the others contain Juniper trees.

#### SURVEY, RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS AND THE SETTLEMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

45. The re-measurement in the present settlement has been carried out field-to-field on the plane-table and sighting rod system, cutting up the area of

villages into triangles. The chain of 10 Karams or 55 feet in length has been used and the area of lands shown in Acres, Roods and Poles. The survey maps are on the scale of 40 Karams to an Inch or 24 Inches to a Mile. A base line of 200 Karams in length was laid out about the middle of each Mauza, and has been shown on the field maps in red ink. The survey of each Mauza began from this line. With a view to preserving the base lines on the ground, two iron rails, each three feet long have been fixed in the ground one at each end of each base line, two feet of the rail being in the ground, and one foot above, and the Maliks of the Mauzas have been held responsible for the proper maintenance of these marks.

The total area surveyed in this settlement amounts to 104,753 acres 1 rd. 1 pole which has already been shown in detail in paragraph 25 of this Report. From the figures of the area, etc., of the past and present settlement, given in paragraphs 23 and 24 of this Report, the comparison between the survey work done in the two settlements is summarised in the following table :—

	Circles.	Mauzas.	Mahals.	Khasra Nos.	Khatauni Nos.	Khewat Nos.	True area surveyed.
Settlement, 1894-97. . . .	6	52	242	27,207	6,174	Not separately shown.	A. R. P. 97,732 2 1
Settlement, 1905-07 . . . .	6	52	342	42,884	8,467	5,171	1,04,753 1 1

46. The Mauzawar records-of-rights prepared in the last settlement contained 13 documents, of which 5 were Mauzawar and 8 Mahalwar. The present settlement records comprise 30 documents, 9 of which are Mauzawar, and the remaining 21 have been prepared by Mahals. The detail of the documents comprised in the settlement records of each Mauza prepared in the two settlements is given below for the sake of comparison.

*Documents comprised in the settlement records of the last settlement.*      *Documents comprised in the settlement records of the present settlement.*

No.	Name of document.	Prepared Mauzawar or Mahalwar.	No.	Name of document.	Prepared Mauzawar or Mahalwar.
				<i>Record of survey (Misil Paimaish). Part I.</i>	
1	A list of Mahals showing assessment of each Mahal as well as the name of Malik.	Mauzawar	1	Index to the survey record . . .	Mauzawar.
2	Index to settlement records . . .	Ditto .	2	Khatauni or holding slip . . .	Mahalwar.
3	Shajra Kishtwar (Field map) . . .	Ditto .	3	List of Khatauni total . . .	Ditto.
4	Khasra . . . . .	Ditto .	4	Fard Lagan (List of rents) . . .	Ditto.
5	Fahrist Kaghzat Mahal (List of documents relating to a Mahal).	Mahalwar	5	Fard Rahn (List of mortgages) . .	Ditto.
6	Shajra Nasab Malikan (Pedigree table).	Ditto .	6	Fard Bai (List of sales) . . .	Ditto.
7	Fard Ab (List showing rights in water).	Ditto .	7	Parcha Partal Akhir (Statement showing final examination and checking of statements).	Mauzawar.
				<i>Part II.</i>	
8	Khatauni (List of holdings)	Ditto .	8	Field Book . . . . .	Ditto.
9	Naksha Khewat (Records of the shares and revenue responsibility of each owner or member of the proprietary body).	Ditto .	9	Mizan Safawar (Total of the pages of field book).	Ditto.
10	Naksha Muafiat (Statement of revenue free holdings). . . .	Ditto .	10	Fard Rangraz . . . . .	Ditto.

*Documents comprised in the settlement records of the last settlement.*      *Documents comprised in the settlement records of the present settlement.*

No.	Name of document.	Prepared Mauzawar or Mahalwar.	No.	Name of document.	Prepared Mauzawar or Mahalwar.
				RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.	
				Part II.	
11	Fard Asiab (Statement of water mills).	Mahalwar.	11	Robkar Ibtadai (Preliminary proceedings).	Mauzawar.
12	Naksha Intakalat (List of mutations).	Ditto.	12	List of Mahals and assessment on each Mahal.	Ditto.
13	Hukm-i-Akhir (Final orders directing that the records having been completed may be filed).	Mauzawar	13	Fahrist Kaghzat Mahal (List of documents relating to a Mahal).	Mahalwar.
			14	Shajra Nash Malikan (Pedigree table of proprietary body).	Ditto.
			15	Jamabandi . . . . .	Ditto.
			16	Milan Rakba (Yearly register of area).	Ditto.
			17	Naksha Jama Wasil Baki (Statement of revenue accounts).	Ditto.
			18	Naksha Mizan Salwar Intakalat .	Ditto.
			19	Statement of revenue-free holdings	Ditto.
			20	Abstract of ownership mortgages and revenue assignments.	Ditto.
			21	Goshwara Kasht (Abstract of cultivating occupancy).	Ditto.
			22	Goshwara Iagan (Abstract showing prevailing rents).	Ditto.
			23	Return of cattle and carts . . .	Ditto.
			24	Fard Taksim Ab (Statement showing division of water).	Ditto.
			25	Fard Asiab. (Statement of water mills).	Ditto.
			26	Order of the Settlement Collector regarding the new assessment. (Attached only to Part-i-Sarkar copy of the records).	Ditto.
			27	Order concerning the method of internal distribution of assessment over holdings.	Ditto.
			28	Wajib-ul-arz or statement of customs respecting rights and liabilities on the estates.	Mauzawar.
			29	Attested forms of mutations .	Mahalwar.
			30	Shajra Kishtwar or field map .	Mauzawar.

Appendix N attached contains details as to the preparation of various documents comprised in the present settlement records and directions as to their custody, etc. Of the documents which have been prepared only in this settlement the one which requires special attention is the 'Wajib-ul-arz' or village administration paper. This document was prepared in the last settlement for a number of Mauzas of the Tahsil, but the entries as made in it were considered too vaguely worded and untrustworthy to be of evidential value, and the document was therefore excluded from the record. In this settlement the entries in this document have been confined strictly to the Zamindars' statements in respect of the customs prevailing in their villages, and efforts have been made to record these entries very carefully and in an intelligible language so as to render the document of real use.



The present Regular Settlement is the first of its kind in this Province and efforts have been made to make the process adopted in this settlement, agree, as far as suitable, with the system followed in the Settlements of the Punjab. The documents prepared for the present settlement records are greater in number and of a more complicated nature than those of the previous settlement. They also contain more comprehensive information regarding revenue matters than could be had from the documents prepared in the last settlement. That portion of the settlement records which deals with the record-of-rights has been prepared in duplicate for each Mauza, and each of the two copies thus prepared for a Mauza has been separately bound in boards. In the case of smaller Mauzas each copy of a record-of-rights has been bound in one volume, but in larger Mauzas the number of volumes has generally exceeded one while the largest of them contains 5 volumes for a single copy of its records. The original or Part-i-Sarkar copy of the record-of-rights has been assigned to the District Record Office, and the second or Part-i-Patwar copy made over to the Tahsil. The documents relating to the record of survey drawn up for each Mauza have not been prepared in duplicate nor have they been bound; all such documents relating to a Mauza have, however, been arranged in the form of a shop-keeper's account book stitched at one end with a loose covering and made over to the Tahsil for Patwaris use.

47. To conduct the operations of the present Regular Settlement in the Quetta Tahsil, the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant for settlement was, under sections 27 and 136 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act (XVII of 1887) as applied to this Tahsil, and by the Notifications of the Local Government Nos. 3263 and 3264, dated the 11th July 1905, invested with the powers of a Collector, under the said Act, to be exercised by him within the local limits of the said Tahsil, and only in respect of the cases arising under Chapters IV, V, VIII and IX (and under section 149 of the said Act), and with the powers of the court of the Political Agent within the same limits, and only in respect of original suits relating to land or rent or revenue of land and appeals in such cases. Moreover subject to the control of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner or the Native Assistant for settlement, the Superintendent of the settlement was invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 1st Grade in respect of cases arising under Chapters IV, V, VIII and IX of the said Act and with the powers of the court of the Tahsildar for the purposes of trying such original suits arising within the Quetta Tahsil of value not exceeding 200 rupees and relating to land or the rent or revenue of land, while the Deputy Superintendents of settlement were invested with the powers of Assistant Collectors of the 2nd grade in respect of cases arising under sections 34 and 35 of the said Act.

Under the orders contained in the letter cited in the margin the posts of the Settlement Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents were, however, converted into those of a Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildars in the course of the present settlement and included in the list of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.

Besides the preparation of a new and revised record-of-rights for all Mauzas in this Tahsil, the following cases were disposed of in the courts of the Extra Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildar of the settlement :—

Court.	Regular revenue appeals.	Revision cases.	Regular revenue suits.	Partition cases.	Boundary disputes.	Miscellaneous revenue suits.	Cases pertaining to the distribution of assessment.	Total.	REMARKS.
Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner . . .	24	8	67	53	14	343	62	571	
Settlement Tahsildar . . .	..	..	58	..	..	55	..	113	
TOTAL . . .	24	8	125	53	14	398	62	684	

Out of the total number of 58 original revenue suits shown in the above table as disposed of by the Settlement Tahsildar, 32 were brought before the court of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner on appeal or revision side. In 18 of them the original orders were reversed, in 4 the orders were modified, while in the remaining 10 the orders were upheld.

The total number of Judicial Revenue cases including the original and appellate cases as well as applications for revision disposed of in the court of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner was 99. Of these there were altogether 17 cases in which appeals were preferred or applications for revision filed in the court of the Judicial Commissioner against the orders of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner given in those cases, with the result that the original orders were reversed in only two of them, modified in one and upheld in all others. Out of 343 Miscellaneous Revenue suits disposed of in the court of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner there was only one case in which appeal was made in the court of the Revenue Commissioner against the orders given. The appeal was rejected and the original orders upheld.

The total number of cases indicated in the above total is exclusive of 169 Muafi cases, in which enquiries were made by the Settlement Department and files prepared in this office, but the final orders were passed by the Local Government.

Over and above all the cases of different kinds referred to above 9,204 mutation cases were also attested in the course of the present Regular Settlement, as per detail given below :—

Sales . . . . .	1,329
Mortgages . . . . .	549
Redemption of mortgages . . . . .	477
Partition . . . . .	802
Inheritance . . . . .	1,301
Gifts . . . . .	166
Exchange . . . . .	513
Relating to the corrections of settlement entries and such others	4,067
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>9,204</b>

The bulk of the mutation cases detailed above consists of those which had occurred during the currency of the past settlement, but which had not been recorded and duly incorporated in the Tahsil papers, and were brought to light only in the course of enquiries made in the present settlement. It is, therefore, just possible that some mortgage transactions and their redemption, based on verbal agreements, might also have occurred, which did not find any record whatever on paper. The statistics of mortgages for the past 10 years as shown elsewhere, or the number of mortgages and their redemption, as shown in the above detail, refer, however, only to those cases which were found to exist or noticed to have been acted upon in the course of survey made in the present settlement. In some Khushkaba Mahals many mutations which had been accurately recorded in the old settlement records were with a view to save time, not recorded in the mutation registers in the present settlement, and are not therefore included in the number of such mutations given above. The procedure adopted in the case of these mutations was to have all of them incorporated in the settlement records, according to the statements and mutual agreement of the parties concerned, by a special order applicable to all in common, and then to have the entries thus made duly attested all at one time.

Mutation fees were not levied in this Tahsil before the present settlement. The question was however raised at the close of the operations of the present

Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's notification No. S. 318, dated the 11th February 1910.

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan order No. C 101, dated the 19th February 1910

\* Copy attached marked Appendix O.

Settlement, and under the orders noted in the margin the system of levying these fees in the Quetta Tahsil has now been introduced. Moreover in the rules regulating the maintenance of the settlement records of this Tahsil, which have been issued,\* detailed instructions as regards the procedure to be adopted in the case of mutations have been laid down and particular attention has been drawn to the desirability of recording and attesting them in time. It is hoped that this will result in the proper and prompt performance of the mutation work and that the previous defects in this respect will be removed.

48. On the completion of the settlement operations in the Bori Tahsil, the work of this Tahsil was taken up on the 31st May 1905. First of all the Settlement Establishment took the Girdawari work of the spring crop in hand. As soon as this was over the work of re-measurement was started on the 9th July 1905 and was carried on side by side with the preparation of the new records-of-rights. The work was pushed on vigorously and completed on the 31st March 1907. After this the work of completing the original copy of the settlement records as well as the work of the final attestation on the spot was begun and this occupied nearly the whole time of the staff till October. The number of unrecorded and unattested mutations was found to be very large and this made the bringing of the record up to date a heavy task. In October 1907 the preparation of the second or Part-i-Patwar copy of the record and the work of the preparation of the assessment statements was taken up. The Muafi files were prepared and properly arranged in February 1908, and in March the work of comparing the two copies of the records as well as the work of final checking was done. The work of announcing the assessment was begun on the 23rd April and completed on the 15th May 1908. The work of the distribution of the assessment over holdings, as well as the work of the assessment on watermills and their entering in the settlement records next demanded attention, and then the final checking and inspection work of the settlement records and the work of preparing the Muafi statements was done. As both the copies of the settlement records had been almost completed by the end of September 1908, survey work in the Duki Tahsil was commenced from the beginning of October 1908. The important Muafi question, which in this settlement required full discussion and careful consideration, was, however, still pending and the final orders in respect of the revenue free grants were received on the 15th of June 1909, and incorporated in both the copies of the settlement records, and the records thus completed in every respect were handed over to the District Authorities in November and December 1909.

In addition to the work above mentioned all the Girdawaris of both Rabi and Kharif crops in this Tahsil were done by the Settlement Establishment throughout the course of the present settlement (1905-06 to 1907-08). The work of experimental crop cuttings for both Rabi and Kharif crops during the said period of three years was also done, and thousands of unattested mutations of the past ten years were recorded and duly attested, which was in itself an important and laborious task. Moreover detailed instructions for the custody and proper maintenance of the settlement records, as well as for the preparation of annual papers in future in the Tahsil, were drafted on the termination of the settlement operations, and after approval were issued by the Revenue Commissioner for the guidance of the Quetta Tahsil officials.

49. The exact amount of the total expenditure incurred in the course of the present settlement cannot be furnished by the Comptroller, India Treasuries,

Letter No. T. A. 1511, dated the 13th December 1908, to the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Letter No. T. A. 1511, dated the 13th December 1908, to the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Baluchistan, from the 1st June 1905 to the end of September 1908, to amount to Rs. 1,55,865-10-11. But this sum, as he remarked in the letter above quoted, included expenditure incurred by the Nasirabad Settlement, as no separate account was kept in his office. It, however, appears from paragraph 3 of Colonel Archer's review on the final settlement report of the Nasirabad Tahsil that the total cost of operations in that Tahsil amounted to slightly more than Rs. 40,000. Deducting this sum from the total amount referred to above the balance comes to Rs. 1,15,866 which may be taken as the approximate cost of the Quetta Tahsil Settlement.

50. The Assistant Political Agent is at present in charge of the sub-division and the strength of the existing revenue staff is as follows :—

[illegible]

One Field Kanungo and three Patwaris were added to the original staff in March 1909 on the close of the present settlement, and now form a part of the establishment detailed above. One Sadar Kanungo has also been sanctioned for the whole District of Quetta-Peshin with effect from the date above mentioned. The Tahsildar of Quetta, his Naib and the Girdawar Kanungo were occasionally required to help in the settlement work during the course of the present settlement, while some Patwaris were also taken sometimes to assist the Settlement Establishment in Girdawari work.

51. The work of the present settlement was conducted under the general supervision of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan and the close superintendence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner for settlement. Colonel Archer remained on special duty in connection with the re-assessment work of the Quetta Tahsil from the 10th December 1907 to the 25th June 1908, and during this time the work was carried on under his supervision. The work commenced in the time of my predecessor Kazi Abdulla Jan on 31st of May 1905 and progressed under his supervision up to 20th October 1905, when I returned from the Seistan Arbitration Commission and took over charge of the work, and since that time it has been going on under my supervision. During this time from 11th of December 1906 to 17th March 1907 I was on special duty with the Amir's tour in India and Kazi Abdulla Jan was again in charge for the said period.

As already mentioned the settlement in question was the first Regular Settlement and therefore the first of its kind in this Province. The documents prepared for the present settlement records were far greater in number and of more complicated nature than those of the previous settlement and required more labour and application in their preparation. The work done by the Office Establishment has also been very heavy. The completion therefore of such a heavy work in a short space of time reflects great credit on the Field as well as on the Office Establishment, and was the result of the great industry and zeal, which they brought to bear on their work. Of the Officers in the Settlement Establishment Mir Ahmad Khan the late Settlement Tahsildar, Sheikh Charagh-ud-din the present Settlement Tahsildar and M. Barkat Ali Khan the late Settlement Naib Tahsildar, now Tahsildar of the Quetta Tahsil, have done good work with great diligence and application.

सयमेव जयते

MIR SHAMS SHAH, K. B.,  
*Sett. Extra Asstt. Commr. in Baluchistan.*

## APPENDIX C.

*Showing Tappawar detail of Mauzas and Mahals in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District, as surveyed in its regular settlement.*

Serial No. of circle.	Circle.	Serial No. of mauza.	Mauza.	Mahal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sariab .	1	Mian Ghundi .	(1) Khushkaba Mian Ghundi.	
	" .	2	Khushkaba Sariab.	(2) Khushkaba Sariab.	
	" .	3	Khushkaba Sadat.	(3) Khushkaba Sadat.	
	" .	4	Shamozai .	(4) Karez Sadik, (5) Chakul Halim Khan, (6) Karez Yakháb.	
	" .	5	Shadanzai .	(7) Karez Dilshad, (8) Karez Dildard, (9) Karez Sahbani (10) Karez Shadanzai.	
	" .	6	Sardar . .	(11) Karez Darakhti including Chak Darakhti, (12) Karez Landi, (13) Chakul Sardar, (14) Chakul Ghulam Jan, (15) Karez Dhura.	
	" .	7	Khalli . .	(16) Karez Tukka (also called Gulzar), (17) Karez Khalli.	
	" .	8	Kirani . .	(18) Karkhasa, (19) Karez Mast, (20) Karez Kirani, (21) Chashma Kirani, (22) Karez Malik, (23) Karez Heji Ali, (24) Karez Nourang, (25) Chakul Buba, (26) Chakul Kan, (27) Chakul Kamal Shah.	
	" .	9	Aziz Khan .	(28) Karez Lakhmir, (29) Karez Sardeh, (30) Karez Jadid Mian Khan, (31) Karez Kamal, (32) Lohra Marsang, (33) Karez Ghurzan.	
	" .	10	Habib Khan .	(34) Chakul Khezi, (35) Chakul Barezai, (36) Lohra Dost Muhammad, (37) Karez Khuni, (38) Chakul Faizullah (39) Karez Habib Khan, (40) Narcha Khan Muhammad.	
	" .	11	Kechi Beg .	(41) Karez Ghulam Jan, (42) Chakul Mian Khan, (43) Chakul Muhammad Murad, (44) Karez Kechi Beg, (45) Karez Gogtai, (46) Karez Amanullah.	
	" .	12	Mian Khan .	(47) Khushkaba Sanjar Khan, (48) Karez Pash-to, (49) Karez Dinar (50) Karez Azim Shah, (51) Karez Khussar.	
	" .	13	Khushkaba Karezati-Sariab.	(52) Khushkaba Karezati-Sariab.	
	" .	14	Khushkaba Takhtani.	(53) Khushkaba Takhtani.	
	" .	15	Ahmad Khanzai .	(54) Lohra Zangi, (55) Chashma Jio, (56) Karez Adam, (57) Chakul Kuz Bagh, (58) Karez Jehlam, (59) Karez Abdulla, (60) Karez Siah Mari, (61) Chashma Spinwari, (62) Karez Sanjar, (63) Barma, (64) Karez Lwar.	
2	Kasi .	16	Sirki .	(65) Karez Brahmzai, (66) Karez Atta Muhammad, (67) Chakul Muhammad Murad, (68) China, (69) Chakul Yar Muhammad, (70) Karez Yar Muhammad, (71) Karez Sahibdad, (72) Karez Sirki Khurd, (73) Karez Sirki Kalan, (74) Pud Gilli also called Bajarzai, (75) Karez Shadi Khan also called Lahri.	
	" .	17	Khushkaba Shaldara.	(76) Khushkaba Kasi, (77) Khushkaba Yassin-zai.	
	" .	18	Kasi . .	(78) Chashma Khuddo, (79) Gymkhana, (80) Chakul Inayat Khan, (81) Chaku Shakarullah, (82) Chakul Braich, (83) Chakul Girani, (84) Karez Inayat Khan, (85) Chashma Diba, (86) Karez Din Muhammad, (87) Karez Wazir Muhammad, (88) Karez Tazi, (89) Karez Muuli, (90) Chak Sirki.	

## APPENDIX C—contd.

Showing Tappawar detail of Mauzas and Mahals in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District as surveyed in its regular settlement—contd.

Serial No. of circle.	Circle.	Serial No. of mauza.	Mauza.	Mahal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Kasi	19	Tirkha Kasi	(91) Karez Salo, (92) Karez Sabzal, (93) Chashma Tirkha, (94) China Aslam, (95) China Akhund Sahib, (96) China Saffo, (97) Chakul Yakhob, (98) Karez Shahozai, (99) China Nihal.	
	"	20	Hudda	(100) Chashma Hudda, (101) Karez Shero, (102) Chakul Muhammad Ali, (103) Chakul Allah Dina, (104) Karez Arbab Samand, (105) Karez Abdulla, (106) Chaman Sarkari (Woodcock Spinney), (107) Karez Arbab Hayat.	
	"	21	Habib	(108) Karez Mushtarka, (109) Chashma Habib, (110) Karez Atta Muhammad, (111) Karez Islam.	
	"	22	Killi Shabo	(112) Karez Bajarzai, (113) Naib Karez, (114) Karez Jadid Shabo.	
3	Durrani	23	Kotwal	(115) Karez Muhammad Azam, (116) Khushkaba Surwam, (117) Khushkaba Tarin Shahr, (118) Viala Turin Shahr, (119) Viala Tarnawa, (120) Viala Báz, (121) Karez Amin, (122) Karez Umar, (123) Viala Kotwal.	
	"	24	Khushkaba Sahibzada.	(124) Khushkaba Sahibzada.	
	"	25	Killa Durrani	(125) Joe Bubi, (126) Karez Lal Khan including Joe Togghi.	
	"	26	Hanna	(127) Khushkaba Jungle, (128) Tsohi Malik Twakkal, (129) Arbab Viala, (130) China Tor Askhar, (131) Warzarumb Viala, (132) Wasal Viala, (133) Bekar Viala, (134) Ibrahim Viala, (135) Parao Viala, (136) Zozlan Viala, (137) Surmaghzi Viala, (138) Ghara Viala, (139) Bohar Viala, (140) Dilaram China, (141) Nizam China, (142) Mundo Viala, (143) Saffi China, (144) Wasal China, (145) Lahr Viala, (146) Nahr Viala, (147) Malik China, (148) Jan Muhammad China, (149) Dabo Viala, (150) Churi Viala, (151) China also called Churi, (152) Viala Tor Kachh Khurd, (153) Khushdil Viala, (154) Yahya Koor, (155) Sarah Zwar Viala, (156) Ghosha Viala, (157) Sultan Koor, (158) Tor Kachh, Kalan Viala, (159) Attak Killi Viala, (160) Shin Kachh, (161) Kooz Bazai Viala, (162) Lwar Bazai Viala, (163) Ubashtagi, (164) Spin Askhoba, (165) Khushkaba Aghbarg, (166) Yusuf Karez, (167) Och Karez, (168) Khushkaba Nahr, (169) Sperah Laki, (170) Hamoi, (171) Tang, (172) Babri, (173) Saidzai Sarangzai, (174) Killi Sahibzada, (175) Dasor Sagi, (176) Sirki Torkhel, (177) Pitao Tor Kbel, (178) Och Sagi, (179) Pitao Urak Kooz, (180) Sirki Urak Kooz, (181) Askhoba Gojrat, (182) Uraza Khezi, (183) Tor Ragha, (184) Spin Tangi, (185) Spin Karez, (186) Kachh Shabula Manda, (187) Berun Tangi, (188) China Makhi, (189) China Jungle, (190) Parao Ragha, (191) Sagi, (192) Ush Khezi, (193) Khushkaba Sahibzada, (194) Samar-gat Warkazha, (195) Tsohi Malik Hotan, (196) Khushkaba Darra, (197) Khushkaba Satt, (198) Pinki Malik Haidor, (199) Zardad, (200) Kachh Humai, (201) Shin Kachh Shamozi, (202) Pinki Shan ozi, (203) Saragutuna, (204) Askhobi Shamozi, (205) Lakri.	
	"	27	Sarakhula	(206) Askhobi Pirak also called Finki, (207) Chashma Nargasi, (208) Askhoba Mir Khan, (209) Khushkaba Sarakhula, (210) Och Khula, (211) Kachh Islam, (212) Shina Khozi, (213) Chashma Sarakhula.	

## APPENDIX C—contd.

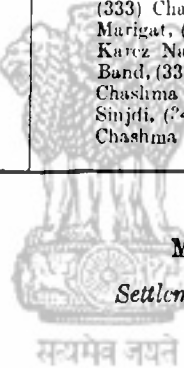
Showing Tappanwar detail of Mauzas and Mahals in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District as surveyed in its regular settlement—contd.

Serial No. of circle.	Circle.	Serial No. of mauza.	Mauza.	Mahal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Durrani .	28	Saraghurk	(214) Viala Saraghurk, (215) Khushkaba Saraghurk, (216) Karez Yusuf, (217) Tilri, (218) Lakai, (219) Shangluna Takri, (220) Shangluna Bagh, (221) Shangluna Chameza, (222) Spina Shangluna, (223) Shangluna Rani, (224) Bagh Askhobi Ghundak, (225) Ghundak China, (226) Karanga, (227) Mengal Dirga, (228) Chaman Mengal, (229) Sarantangi, (230) Saran Kachh, (231) Dango.	
	" .	29	Killi Gul Muhammad.	(232) China Almaz, (233) Karez Almaz, (234) Karez Sherdil, (235) Karez Landi, (236) Karez Allah Bakhsh, (237) Karez Gul Muhammad, (238) Chakul Muhammad Murad.	
4	Baleli .	30	Karczat-i-Baleli	(239) Karez Shahi, (240) Karez Alaf, (241) Karez Dad Shah, (242) Karez Lila, (243) Karez Khair Muhammad, (244) Karez Atta Muhammad, (245) Karez Khairullah, (246) Karez Sultan.	
	" .	31	Sheikh Manda .	(247) Karez Sadiq, (248) Chakul Khan Muhammad, (249) Chakul Khurd, (250) Chakul Kalan, (251) Karez Habib Shah, (252) Karez Mubarik, (253) Karez Zaman.	
	" .	32	Tsohi . .	(254) Viala Tsohi, (255) Kachh Sailan, (256) Karez Sheikh Ali.	
	" .	33	Chashma Achozai.	(257) Viala Chashma Achozai, (258) Huzai.	
	" .	34	Baleli . .	(259) Viala Baleli.	
	" .	35	Tirkha Gurdit Singh.	(260) Viala Tirkha Gurdit Singh.	
	" .	36	Karak . .	(261) Khushkaba Karak, (262) Viala Karak.	
5	Kuchlak .	37	Malazai . .	(263) Karez Saifullah, (264) Lohra Kachh, (265) Karez Arsala, (266) Karez Kohna, (267) Karez Akbar, (268) Khushkaba Malazai.	
	" .	38	Gadazai . .	(269) Karez Mehrlan, (270) Karez Dad Muhammad, (271) Viala Gadazai.	
	" .	39	Simli . .	(272) Karez Simli, (273) Viala Simli.	
	" .	40	Katir . .	(274) Viala Katir, (275) Karez Shadi Khan, (276) Karez Wazir Muhammad.	
	" .	41	Kuchlak . .	(277) Karez Shah Jahan, (278) Viala Kuchlak, (279) Khushkaba Kuchlak.	
	" .	42	Karczat-i-Kuchlak.	(280) Karez Ghundi, (281) Karez Samundar, (282) Karez Kohna Nasir, (283) Karez Jadid Nasir, (284) Karez Sahibzada, (285) Karez Arbab, (286) Karez Raza, (287) Karez Rahuman.	
	" .	43	Jallogir . .	(288) Karez Jallogir.	
	" .	44	Nawa Ghundi .	(289) Karez Saleh, (290) Khushkaba Haiderzai, (291) Tilri, (292) Zafran Killi, (293) Sam Kheh, (294) Tala Haiderzai.	
6	Nau Hissar	45	Khezi . .	(295) Viala Khezi, (296) Karez Dur Muhammad, (297) Karez Mubarik Shah, (298) Karez Saleh Muhammad also called Gul Rez, (299) Karez Garanjawi also called Chagi.	
	" .	46	Samungli . .	(300) Viala Samungli, (301) Karez Pir Sahib, (302) Karez Samungli.	
	" .	47	Mehtarzai .	(303) Viala Mehtarzai.	

## APPENDIX C—contd.

*Showing Tappawar detail of Mauzas and Mahals in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District as surveyed in its regular settlement—contd.*

Serial No. of circle.	Circle.	Serial No. of Mauza.	Mauza.	Mahal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Nau Hissar	48	Nau Hissar	(304) Karez Sadiq, (305) Karez Shamsuddin, (306) Karez Khaliq Dad, (307) Karez Sharah Killa, (308) Karez Bahauddin, (309) Viala Nau Hissar, (310) Karez Khalil, (311) Karez Damri, (312) Karez Azo.	
	"	49	Regi	(313) Karez Kohna Isa Khel, (314) Karez Jadid Isa Khel, (315) Karez Zardad also called Landi, (316) Karez Khan Muhammad also called Zor.	
	"	50	Babuzai	(317) Karez Gadai, (318) Karez Mir, (319) Karez Babozai, (320) Karez Rahmdil, (321) Karez Muslikh, (322) Chashma Muslikh.	
	"	51	Aghbarg	(323) Karez Khanczai, (324) Karez Hussain, (325) Karez Charoi, (326) Karez Landi, (327) Karez Zor, (328) Karez Akhundzada, (329) Karez Girdi, (330) Khushkaba Zor, (331) Khushkaba Halimzai.	
	"	52	Sinjdi	(332) Karez Rahim Dad also called Sharan, (333) Chashma Aghoghara, (334) Karez Marigat, (335) Karez Kohna Sinjdi, (336) Karez Nau Sinjdi, (337) Khushkaba Teh Band, (338) Khushkaba Khumi Tala, (339) Chashma Haulzki, (340) Kooz Chashma Sinjdi, (341) Lwar Chashma Sinjdi, (342) Chashma Khalegai.	



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## APPENDIX D.

Showing by circles new assessment, area and the incidence per acre in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District.

[illegible]

## APPENDIX D—contd.

Showing by circles new assessment, area and the incidence per acre in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District—contd.

Serial No.	Circle.	Detail.	AREA.					Average Abi area annually cropped for the last ten years.	ASSESSMENT PROPOSED IN THE PRESENT SETTLEMENT			INCIDENCE PER IRRIGABLE ACRE			INCIDENCE PER IRRIGABLE ACRE ANNUALLY CULTIVATED.			
			CULTIVATED.			Unutilized.	GRAND TOTAL.		On Abi lands.	On other classes of land.	Total.	Of the total assessment as entered in column 14.	Of the assessment on Abi lands only as entered in column 12.					
			Abi.	Uftada.	Sailaba.									Khushkaba.		Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
3	Durrat	AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT A.																
		Private lands under new assessment	4,893 1 38	55 1 32	1 1 0	617 3 24	5,508 0 20	6,736 1 2	12,244 1 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Government lands under new assessment	8 3 27	..	..	..	8 3 27	8 2 1	17 1 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	4,842 1 25	55 1 32	1 1 0	617 3 24	5,517 0 7	6,744 3 3	12,261 3 10	2,802 0 29	10,434 12 7	225 3 5	10,662 0 0	2 3 3	2 2 6	5 15 4	3 14 0	
		Government lands free from assessment	1 2 10	..	..	..	1 2 10	188 2 8	190 0 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Balal	AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT B.																
		Private lands under new assessment	798 0 7	..	0 0 11	262 3 34	1,061 0 12	7,403 0 15	8,464 0 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Government lands under new assessment	..	..	..	..	..	25 3 13	25 3 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	798 0 7	..	0 0 11	262 3 34	1,061 0 12	7,428 3 28	8,490 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL	5,642 0 2	55 1 32	1 1 17	880 3 18	6,579 2 29	14,362 0 39	20,941 3 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Balal	AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT A.																
		Private lands under new assessment	3,393 2 33	195 0 3	..	56 2 11	3,605 1 7	2,749 3 22	6,415 0 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Government lands under new assessment	82 0 2	8 2 4	..	1 0 25	91 2 31	25 2 27	117 1 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	3,465 2 35	203 2 7	..	87 2 36	3,756 3 38	2,775 2 9	6,532 2 7	1,806 1 5	5,863 9 5	51 6 7	5,915 0 0	1 11 4	1 11 1	3 4 5	3 3 11	
		Government lands free from assessment	1 1 17	..	..	..	1 1 17	211 2 10	212 3 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Balal	AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT B.																
		Private lands under new assessment	..	..	6 3 6	308 1 23	315 0 29	2,681 2 38	2,996 3 27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Government lands under new assessment	..	..	..	..	..	18 0 32	18 0 32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	..	..	6 3 6	308 1 23	315 0 29	2,699 3 30	3,015 0 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL	3,467 0 12	203 2 7	6 3 6	396 0 19	4,073 2 4	5,637 0 9	9,760 2 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5	Kuchlak	AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT A.	82	206 1 34	19 2 34	1,103 3 19	5,147 2 22	5,214 1 9	10,301 3 31	2,127 0 1	6,762 7 9	101 8 3	6,924 0 0	1 11 3	1 10 8	3 4 4	3 2 10
		Private lands under new assessment	3,637 2 15														
		Government lands under new assessment	419 3 39	54 3 5			473 3 4		473 3 4								
		TOTAL	4,056 2 14	351 0 39	19 2 34	1,103 3 19	5,621 1 20	5,214 1 9	10,835 2 35	2,127 0 1	6,762 7 9	101 8 3	6,924 0 0	1 11 3	1 10 8	3 4 4	3 2 10
		Government lands free from assessment	0 2 36				0 2 36	10,343 3 15									
		AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT B.															
		Private lands under Batai	85 0 9	21 2 31		821 2 19	428 1 19	352 2 3	780 3 22								
		Government lands under Batai or free from assessment				431 0 38	431 0 38	4,229 0 8	4,680 1 6								
		TOTAL	85 0 9	21 2 31		752 3 17	859 2 17	4,581 2 11	5,411 0 28								
		GRAND TOTAL	4,142 1 19	372 3 20	19 2 34	1,046 2 36	6,481 2 39	50,139 2 35	20,021 1 34								
6	Nau Hisar	AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT A.															
		Private lands under new assessment	6,902 1 0	472 1 33	5 1 38	305 3 31	7,746 0 22	10,232 3 39	17,970 0 21								
		Government lands under new assessment	34 1 4	6 0 13			40 1 20	33 3 23	74 1 3								
		TOTAL	6,936 2 4	478 2 9	5 1 38	305 3 31	7,786 2 2	10,266 3 22	18,043 1 24	3,421 0 17	13,518 12 0	105 4 0	13,624 0 0	1 15 2	1 14 11	3 15 8	3 15 2
		Government lands free from assessment	10 0 36				10 0 36	202 1 2	309 1 83								
		AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT B.															
		Private lands under Batai	258 3 1	38 1 11	358 2 31	2,459 2 8	3,115 1 11	3,298 0 31	6,413 2 2								
		Government lands under Batai or free from assessment	7,265 2 1	516 3 29	364 0 29	2,765 1 32	10,912 0 9	13,864 1 15	21,776 1 24								
		TOTAL	7,265 2 1	516 3 29	364 0 29	2,765 1 32	10,912 0 9	13,864 1 15	21,776 1 24								
		GRAND TOTAL															
TOTAL OF THE TAHSIL		AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT A.															
		Private lands under new assessment	27,107 2 16	1,223 3 28	26 1 38	2,744 1 17	31,102 1 19	29,140 3 29	60,243 1 8								
		Government lands under new assessment	544 0 32	69 1 23		1 0 25	614 3 2	65 0 11	682 3 13								
		TOTAL	27,651 3 8	1,293 1 13	26 1 38	2,745 1 22	31,717 0 21	29,209 0 0	60,926 0 21	15,264 2 0	68,979 1 8	1,198 14 4	70,173 0 0	2 8 7	2 7 11	4 9 1	4 7 10
		Government lands free from assessment	108 3 23	1 2 5			110 1 28	11,756 0 10	11,816 1 38								
		AREA ENTERED IN STATEMENT B.															
		Private lands under Batai	1,208 3 0	60 0 2	3,761 1 34	4,184 0 22	9,214 1 18	15,889 0 10	25,103 1 28								
		Government lands under Batai or free from assessment	53 0 19		1,088 3 29	608 3 16	1,756 3 24	5,120 1 10	6,877 0 34								
		TOTAL	1,261 3 19	60 0 2	4,850 1 23	4,792 3 38	10,971 1 2	21,009 1 20	31,980 2 22								
		GRAND TOTAL	29,028 2 10	1,354 3 20	4,876 3 21	7,536 2 0	42,798 3 11	61,954 1 30	104,753 1 1								

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## APPENDIX E.

Showing by circles the names of Mahals under cash assessment, classified according to the method of the distribution of assessment over each of them in the present Regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil.

Serial No.	Circle.	Mauza.	NAMES OF MAHALS AND METHOD OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENT.										REMARKS.
			HALF BY WATER AND HALF BY LAND.		ON LAND ONLY.			By equal summary incidence on Khusht-kaba land only (Khushtkaba estates).	By equal summary incidence on Uftada land only (Uftada estates).	On water only according to holders' shares.	No distribution made.	Total number of Mahals.	
			By proportionate incidence on different kinds of Abi land.	By equal summary incidence.	By proportionate incidence on different kinds of Abi land.	By equal summary incidence.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Sariab	Shamozai	Karez Sadiq . Karez Yakhshab	Chakal Halim Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
2	"	Shadanai	Karez Dilshad Karez Dildard Karez Sabbani	Karez Shadanai	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		
3	"	Sardar	..	Karez Darakhti including Chak Darakhti. Karez Landi Chakal Sardar Karez Dhura	..	Chakal Ghulam Khan.	..	..	..	..	5		
4	"	Khali	Karez Tutka also called Gulzar	Karez Khali	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		
5	"	Kirani	Karez Mast . Karez Kirani Chashma Kirani Karez Malik Karez Haji Ali Karez Naurang	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karkhara	7		
6	"	Aziz Khan	..	Karez Lakhmir " Sardah " Jadid Mian Khan. " Kamalu Lohra Marsang Karez Ghurand	..	..	..	..	..	..	6		
7	"	Habib Khan	..	Chakul Barezal Karez Khuni Chakal Faizullah Karez Habib Khan Narcha Khan Muhammad.	..	Chakul Khezi Lohra Dost Muhammad.	..	..	..	..	7	The water of Mahal Chakul Faizullah is rather insufficient. The distribution has consequently been made by water and by equal summary incidence on cultivated Abi land.	

8	"	Kechi Bag	..	Karez Chulani Jan Chakul Mian Khan Karez Kechi Bag Gogara	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
9	"	Mian Khan	..	Karez Dinar " Azim Shah	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
10	"	Ahmad Khawari	Chashma To	Karez Adam Chakul Kuz Bagh Karez Jehlam " Abdullah " Sidh Mari Chashma Spin-wari Karez Sanjar Barra (Artesian well) Karez Lwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
11	Kasi	Sirki	..	Karez Brahmanzi Attia Chakul Muhammad Murad Chashma Yar Mub- hammad Karez Yar Mub- hammad Karez Sabibdad Karez Sirki Khurd Karez Sirki Kalan Pud Kili also called Bajarzal Karez Shadi Khan also called Lahri	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	"	Kasi	..	Chashma Khuddo Chakul Inayat Khan Chakul Bishah Karez Inayat Khan Chashma Dibā Karez Din Muhammad Karez Wazir Mub- hammad Karez Tazi	Chakul Sirki	..	..	..	..	..	12

In Mahals Karez Tazi and Karez Wazir Muhammad some uncultivated area situated within the Quetta Municipal limits which on account of its being cultivated was under the assess- ment of the last settlement and which is under buildings or pur- chased for such purposes by other than local persons has been separately assessed in this set- tlement as a lump sum of revenue which is distributed by equal annuity incidence per un- cultivated acre.



## APPENDIX E—continued.

Showing by circles the names of Mahals under cash assessment, classified according to the method of the distribution of assessment over each of them in the present Regular Settlement of the Quetta Taluk—continued.

NAMES OF MAHALS AND METHOD OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENT.													
Serial No.	Circle.	Mania.	HALF BY WATER AND HALF BY LAND.		ON LAND ONLY.			By equal summary incidence on Khushkaba land only (Khushkaba estates).	By equal summary incidence on Utada land only (Utada estates).	On water only according to holders' shares.	No distribution made.	Total number of Mahals.	REMARKS.
			By proportionate incidence on different kinds of Abi land.	By equal summary incidence.	By proportionate incidence on different kinds of Abi land.	By equal summary incidence.							
1	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
13	Kasi	Tirkha Kasi	Karez Sado Karez Sabzal Chashma Tirkha Chakul Yaki-Ab Karez Shabazal	China Akhund Sahib China Sado		China Aslam China Nihal						9	
14	"	Hudde	Chashma Budda Karez Abdullah	Chakul Muhammad Abi Chakul Allaudina Karez Arabab Ilyat		Karez Arabab Samand.				Karez Shero	7		
15	"	Habib	Karez Musharikas Chashma Habib Karez Alta Moham- mad.								4		
16	"	Killi Shabo	" Islam " Fajarzal Naib Karez			Karez Jaidid Shabo					8		
17	Durrani	Kotwal	Karez Muhammad Azam. Viala Zarin Shehr Viala Tarnawa Viala Baz Karez Amin Umar Viala Kotwal								7		
18	"	Killa Durrani			Joe Babi Karez Isi Khan in- cluding Joe Toghgi.						2		In both these Mahals uncultivated area has also been in- cluded in the dis- tribution of assess- ment being graded in the lowest rate of Abi land.
19	"	Henna		Ubashigi Spin Kares	Nehr Viala	Taohi Malik Tawakkal Arbab Viala China Tor Aschar Warzumb Viala Wasai Viala Bekar Viala Ibrahim Viala Parao Viala Zofian Viala Burmaghi Viala	Khushkaba Jungle Khushkaba Agibarg Yusuf Karez Och Karez Khushkaba Nahr Ashkaba Gujrat Tor Raghda Parao Raghda Khushkaba Sahibzade Samargal Varkaba		Kachh Shabula Manda.	Spin Ashkaba Dasor Sagi Och Sagi China Makhal China Jungle Sagi Kachh Humal Pinki Shamozal	79		

[illegible]

## APPENDIX E—concluded.

Showing by circles the names of Mahals under cash assessment, classified according to the method of the distribution of assessment over each of them in the present Regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil—concluded.

NAMES OF MAHALS AND METHOD OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENT.													
Serial No.	Circle.	Manza.	HALF BY WATER AND HALF BY LAND.		ON LAND ONLY.			By equal summary incidence on Khasia land only (Khasia estates).	By equal summary incidence on Uftada land only (Uftada estates).	On water only according to holders' shares.	No distribution made.	Total number of Mahals.	REMARKS.
			By proportionate incidence on different kinds of Abi land.	By equal summary incidence.	By proportionate incidence on different kinds of Abi land.	By equal summary incidence.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
23	Baleli	Karezat-i-Baleli	..	Karez Shahi Karez Akaf Karez Dad Shah Karez Lila Karez Khair Muhamad. Karez Atta Muhamad. Karez Khair Ullah Sultan Karez Sadiq Chakul Khan Muhamad. Chakul Khurd Kalan Karez Habib Shah Mubarak Zaman Karez Sheikh Ali Bauzki.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6		
24	"	Sheikh Manda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7		
25	"	Tsohi	..	..	..	Vala Tsohi Kachh Sa'dan	..	..	..	..	3		
26	"	Chashma Acliozai	Chashma Acliozai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
27	"	Baleli	Vala Baleli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
28	"	Trkha Gurdit Singh	Vala Trkha Gurdit Singh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
29	"	Karak	Vala Karak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
30	Kuchlak	Malakzai	..	Karez Sa'filla Lohra Kachh Karez Arsal Karez Kotna Karez Akbar Viala Gadazai Karez S'oli Viala Sholi Viala Katar Karez Shad Khan Viala Kuchlak	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		
31	"	Gadkza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
32	"	Simli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
33	"	Katr	..	..	..	..	..	Karez Wazir Muhamad.	..	..	3		
34	"	Kuchlak	..	..	..	Karez Shah Jahan	..	..	..	..	2		





## APPEN

Showing Revenue income from grazing tax for 11 years from

Serial No.	CIRCLE.	1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-1900.		
		Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Sariab	305 7 0	874 7 0	1,179 14 0	397 10 0	920 6 0	1,318 0 0	369 3 0	720 5 0	1,089 8 0
2	Kasi	161 5 0	489 6 0	650 5 0	249 9 0	201 10 0	451 3 0	236 7 0	175 4 0	411 11 0
3	Durrani	808 9 0	969 5 0	1,777 14 0	718 0 0	943 14 0	1,661 14 0	559 9 0	972 13 0	1,532 6 0
4	Balohi	159 4 0	226 3 0	385 7 0	140 5 0	133 1 0	278 6 0	222 8 0	89 4 0	311 12 0
5	Kuchlak	236 3 0	118 4 0	354 7 0	193 2 0	70 13 0	263 15 0	204 11 0	105 15 0	310 10 0
6	Nau Hissar	530 6 0	1,524 15 6	2,055 5 6	465 11 0	744 11 0	1,210 6 0	309 4 0	392 8 0	701 12 0
	TOTAL	2,201 2 0	4,292 2 6	6,493 4 6	2,169 5 0	3,019 7 0	5,188 12 0	1,901 10 0	2,456 1 0	4,357 11 0

Serial No.	CIRCLE.	1904-05.			1905-06.			1906-07.		
		Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Sariab	425 15 0	872 9 0	1,298 8 0	370 4 0	465 4 0	835 8 0	326 5 0	392 13 0	719 2 0
2	Kasi	121 10 0	393 10 0	515 4 0	111 5 0	406 13 0	518 2 0	249 11 0	321 15 0	571 10 0
3	Durrani	322 4 0	604 11 0	926 15 0	365 15 0	75 15 0	441 14 0	491 7 0	620 6 0	1,024 13 0
4	Balohi	51 12 0	251 14 0	303 10 0	111 8 0	174 0 0	285 8 0	124 0 0	102 1 0	226 1 0
5	Kuchlak	113 10 0	223 10 0	337 4 0	72 2 0	136 6 0	208 8 0	104 10 0	286 9 0	391 3 0
6	Nau Hissar	201 11 0	1,419 1 0	1,620 12 0	224 14 0	370 12 0	595 10 0	254 3 0	284 5 0	538 8 0
	TOTAL	1,236 14 0	3,765 7 0	5,092 5 0	1,255 0 0	1,629 2 0	2,885 2 0	1,463 4 0	2,008 1 0	3,471 5 0

DIX F.

1897-98 to 1907-08 in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District.

1900-01.			1901-02.			1902-03.			1903-04.		
Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	The Grazing tax was remitted this year on account of scarcity.			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
362 12 0	343 5 0	706 1 0	345 14 0	478 3 0	824 1 0				384 13 0	965 9 0	1,350 6 0
221 7 0	1,033 9 0	1,260 0 0	230 4 0	1,109 0 0	1,339 4 0				122 4 0	436 4 0	558 8 0
626 4 0	856 8 0	1,482 12 0	713 15 0	564 7 0	1,278 6 0				416 10 0	983 14 0	1,400 8 0
109 13 0	227 10 0	337 7 0	133 13 0	145 8 0	279 5 0				75 8 0	75 14 0	151 6 0
187 15 0	77 5 0	265 4 0	148 8 0	34 13 0	183 5 0				108 10 0	91 15 0	200 9 0
963 11 0	289 7 0	653 2 0	321 7 0	512 3 0	833 10 0				260 12 0	985 8 0	1,246 4 0
1,871 14 0	2,832 12 0	4,704 10 0	1,893 13 0	2,814 2 0	4,737 15 0				1,368 9 0	3,539 0 0	4,907 9 0

1907-08.			TOTAL.			AVERAGE FOR 11 YEARS.			REMARKS.
Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	Settled inhabitants.	Nomads.	Total.	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
372 6 0	360 13 0	733 3 0	3,660 9 0	6,393 10 0	10,054 3 0	332 12 5	581 3 10	914 0 3	
184 14 0	611 5 0	796 3 0	1,888 12 0	5,183 6 0	7,072 2 0	171 11 3	471 3 6	642 14 9	
378 7 0	181 11 0	560 2 0	5,314 0 0	6,773 8 0	12,087 8 0	483 1 6	615 12 4	1,098 13 10	
76 6 0	56 14 0	133 4 0	1,204 13 0	1,487 5 0	2,692 2 0	109 8 6	135 3 4	244 11 10	
124 12 0	132 11 0	257 7 0	1,499 3 0	1,278 5 0	2,777 8 0	136 4 8	116 3 4	252 8 0	
266 8 0	206 8 0	563 0 0	3,198 7 0	6,819 14 6	10,018 5 6	290 12 3	819 15 10	910 12 1	
1,435 5 0	1,639 14 0	3,043 3 0	16,765 12 0	27,936 0 6	44,701 12 6	1,524 3 7	2,539 10 2	4,063 12 9	

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## APPENDIX

Showing by circles area under various heads surveyed in the

Serial No.	Circle.	Number of Manzars.	Number of Matsals.	Number of Khasras.	Number of Holdings.	Number of Khowats.	DETAIL OF CULTURE								
							Permanent Abi (Having permanent water)								
							Garden.	Two crops in a year.	Three crops in two years.	One crop in a year.	Two crops in two years.	Seven crops in eight years.	Three crops in four years.	Two crops in three years.	Five crops in eight years.
							8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Sariab . . . .	15	64	7,085	2,364	1,517	196-3-26	5-0-10	28-1-2	639-0-36	...	...	679-3-21	...	...
2	Kasi . . . .	7	50	4,413	1,108	648	206-3-4	0-3-35	0-1-32	609-1-28	...	1-0-38	242-1-9	...	4-2-36
3	Durrani . . . .	7	124	11,374	2,248	1,682	70-2-2	8-0-12	73-2-26	510-0-21	15-1-31	...	77-2-4	0-1-37	...
4	Baleli . . . .	7	24	3,184	561	216	30-1-13	...	1-3-8	234-2-13	...	...	187-2-3	...	...
5	Kuchlak . . . .	8	32	5,973	780	377	21-2-27	...	...	353-0-15	38-1-23	...	...	...	...
6	Nau Hissar . . . .	8	48	10,955	1,426	731	49-3-13	10-2-30	4-0-21	516-3-20	298-0-23	...	0-1-25	0-0-9	...
	TOTAL OF THE TANKS	52	342	42,884	8,467	5,171	575-0-5	24-3-7	108-1-9	2,863-1-32	351-3-37	1-0-38	1,187-2-22	0-2-6	4-2-36

Serial N	Circle.	Mastar Abi (Irrigated with borrowed water).											
		Garden.	Two crops in a year.	Three crops in two years.	Five crops in four years.	One crop in a year.	Two crops in two years.	Eight crops in eight years.	Three crops in four years.	One crop in two years.	One crop in three years.	One crop in four years.	One crop in eight years.
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1	Sariab . . . .	27-1-27	8-0-7	13-3-8	0-2-8	144-1-24	...	...	204-0-30	686-0-29	5-0-31	295-1-34	...
2	Kasi . . . .	10-2-18	...	0-1-23	...	88-1-23	...	0-3-9	23-0-9	261-1-35	...	54-0-1	...
3	Durrani . . . .	17-1-35	...	2-0-3	...	40-2-20	8-3-20	...	1-1-4	210-1-35	...	662-1-9	67-2-38
4	Baleli . . . .	0-3-10	...	...	...	2-0-3	...	...	1-1-10	11-1-12	...	4-2-3	...
5	Kuchlak . . . .	1-3-27	...	...	...	34-2-7	...	...	...	261-2-21	...	22-1-20	...
6	Nau Hissar . . . .	...	...	...	...	0-0-20	...	...	...	13-1-16	7-1-28	42-2-35	...
	TOTAL OF THE TANKS	67-1-6	8-0-7	16-0-24	0-2-8	310-0-17	8-3-20	0-3-9	229-3-13	1,471-1-28	12-2-19	1,081-1-22	67-2-38

## DIX G

*present settlement of the Quetta tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District.*

AREA.

VALUED.

SI.

nent source of irrigation).

One crop in two years.	Two crops in four years.	Three crops in six years.	Four crops in ten years.	Three crops in eight years.	One crop in three years.	Two crops in six years.	One crop in four years.	One crop in five years.	One crop in eight years.	TOTAL.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1,022-1-23	0-1-20	...	...	...	15-1-18	...	230-3-11	...	14-1-19	3,438-2-26
2,052-1-23	...	...	...	3-3-14	11-0-6	...	76-3-9	...	...	3,209-3-34
3,374-2-15	...	...	...	...	150-2-31	...	345-2-31	15-1-28	...	4,031-0-38
3,597-3-38	...	7-0-25	...	...	...	...	387-0-19	...	0-2-6	3,447-0-8
2,108-0-11	...	...	...	...	87-2-14	...	263-0-14	...	...	3,821-3-24
5,247-0-37	...	...	3-3-13	...	383-1-18	0-0-23	683-2-22	0-1-29	...	7,201-3-23
18,002-2-27	0-1-20	7-0-25	2-3-13	3-3-14	693-0-7	0-0-23	1,993-0-26	15-3-17	14-3-25	25,750-2-30

Total Abi area.	Uftada.	SAILABA AND KHUSHKABA.			UNCULTIVATED-						REMARKS.
		Sailaba.	Khushkaba.	TOTAL.	Total cultivated area.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Uncultu- rable.	Total uncultivated area.	GRAND TOTAL.	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
4,823-3-24	37-1-20	4,027-3-21	1,263-0-36	5,290-0-7	10,151-1-11	2,997-2-7	164-3-37	2,474-0-9	5,636-2-13	15,787-3-24	
3,657-2-32	168-2-31	456-3-34	147-0-22	741-0-16	4,000-1-39	1,030-3-18	87-2-19	1,146-0-2	2,264-1-30	6,864-3-39	
5,642-0-3	55-1-32	1-1-17	850-1-18	882-0-35	6,370-2-29	3,162-2-5	27-2-35	11,171-3-30	14,362-0-39	20,941-3-28	
3,467-0-12	203-2-7	6-3-6	306-0-19	402-3-25	4,073-2-4	4,428-3-23	31-0-25	1,227-0-1	5,657-0-9	9,760-2-13	
4,142-1-19	372-3-30	10-2-34	1,046-2-26	1,906-1-30	6,131-2-39	5,292-0-2	49-2-7	14,793-0-26	20,179-2-35	26,621-1-14	
7,265-2-1	516-3-20	364-0-29	2,765-1-30	3,129-2-28	10,912-0-9	11,032-3-13	0-0-11	2,831-1-31	13,864-1-16	24,776-1-24	
29,028-2-10	1,351-3-20	4,876-3-21	7,538-2-0	12,415-1-21	42,798-3-11	27,941-2-28	361-0-14	33,648-2-28	61,954-1-30	104,753-1-1	

## APPENDIX II.

*Showing different classes of Lands in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District with respective definitions thereof.*

1	2	3
Serial No.	Class of land.	Definitions.
1	Abi . . . .	<p>Land irrigated with perennial water of a Karez, Viala, Spring, well or artesian well. It is divided into two main sub-heads—permanent abi or the one which has a permanent source of water supply of its own and 'Mustaar' abi or the land which has no permanent source of water supply of its own, or in some cases has no fixed share in the water of the Mahal in which it is situated, but is irrigated with the water borrowed or rented from the same or any other adjacent Mahal. Abi land whether permanent or mustaar is sub-divided into other minor classes as under:—</p> <p><i>Garden.</i>—Land in which fruit-bearing trees are grown.</p> <p><i>Cropped twice in a year.</i>—Land in which both the rabi and kharif crops are cultivated every year or that in which two crops are raised in any one harvest of the year.</p> <p><i>Cropped thrice in 2 years.</i>—Land in which 3 crops, i.e., 2 of kharif and one of rabi are sown in 2 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped once in a year.</i>—Land in which rabi or kharif is sown every year.</p> <p><i>Cropped twice in 2 years.</i>—Land in which both rabi and kharif crops are cultivated, while it remains fallow in the next year.</p> <p><i>Cropped 7 times in 8 years.</i>—Land in which 6 kharif and one rabi or some of rabi and some of kharif numbering 7 in all are sown in 8 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped thrice in 4 years.</i>—Land in which 3 crops, 2 of kharif and one of rabi are sown in 4 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped twice in 3 years.</i>—Land in which both rabi and kharif are cultivated in a year, while it remains fallow for full two years.</p> <p><i>Cropped 5 times in 8 years.</i>—Land in which 4 kharif and one rabi, i.e., 5 in all are sown in 8 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped once in 2 years.</i>—Land in which only rabi is sown in a year, while it remains fallow in the next year.</p> <p><i>Cropped twice in 4 years.</i>—Land in which both rabi and kharif are sown in the first year, while it remains fallow in the other 3 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped thrice in 6 years.</i>—Land in which 3 crops, 2 of kharif and one of rabi are sown in 6 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped 4 times in 10 years.</i>—Land in which 4 crops either of rabi or of kharif or some of rabi and some of kharif are sown in 10 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped thrice in 8 years.</i>—Land in which 3 crops, either of rabi or of kharif or some of rabi and some of kharif are sown in 8 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped once in 3 years.</i>—Land in which only rabi crop is cultivated in a year, while it remains fallow for the other 2 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped twice in 6 years.</i>—Land in which both rabi and kharif crops are cultivated in a year, while it remains fallow for the 5 years.</p> <p><i>Cropped once in 4, 5 and 8 years.</i>—Land in which only one rabi crop is sown in 4, 5 and 8 years.</p>

APPENDIX H.—*contd.*

1	2	3
Serial No.	Class of land.	Definitions.
2	Uftada . . .	Land once irrigated but now fallen out of cultivation owing to diminution or drying up of the irrigation source, or sometimes for want of energy on the part of Zamindars to supply irrigation to it and allow it thus, to remain uncultivated, and there is no probability of its being irrigated in a near future.
3	Sailaba . . .	Land irrigated with flood water which is diverted on to lands from hill slopes or hill torrents and retained in the lands by means of embankments.
4	Khushkaba . . .	Land depending for irrigation only on rain water which is not turned on to or detained in lands by any artificial contrivance.
5	Culturable . . .	Land uncultivated, but owing to its smooth and even nature is capable of cultivation if some labour is expended on it, or the other means such as water supply, etc., are available.
6	Chaman . . .	A moist and marshy land generally covered with grass and weed, etc., and hence uncultivated.
7	Unculturable . . .	<p>Land incapable of being brought under cultivation. It varies in kinds on account of the circumstances which for the time being have rendered it totally unfit for cultivation some of them are mentioned below :—</p> <p><i>Ghair mumkin Abadi.</i>—Land under village site.</p> <p><i>Ghair mumkin Ghundi.</i>—Land under hillocks or small mounds.</p> <p><i>Ghair mumkin manda.</i>—Land under a torrent bed.</p> <p><i>Ghair mumkin Ragha.</i>—Land mixed with stones and pebbles situated at the foot of mountains.</p> <p><i>Ghair mumkin Fiala.</i>—Land under a flowing channel.</p> <p><i>Ghair mumkin Talab.</i>—Land under a water reservoir or tank.</p> <p><i>Ghair mumkin Sarak.</i>—Land under roads.</p> <p><i>Ghair mumkin Karez.</i>—Land under the wells or channel of a Karez.</p>

MIR SHAMS SHAH, K.B.,  
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*Baluchistan.*

APPEN

Showing Jinswar average area under crop in the circles of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial No.	Circle.	RABI.								
		DETAIL OF AREA HARVESTED.						Total Abi and Khushkaba area harvested.	Kharaba area of both Abi and Khush- kaba crops.	Total area under Rabi cultivation.
		Abi.			Khushkaba.					
		Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.			
1	Sariab . . .	1,922 2-11	105-3-30	2,028-2-1	998-1-38	48-3-15	1,047-1-13	3,075-3-14	248-2-8	3,324-1-23
2	Kasi . . .	1,617-1-10	166-1-39	1,713 3 9	143-0-29	9 2-25	153-3-14	1,872 2 23	100-3-1	1,973-1-24
3	Durrani . . .	1,666 2-19	298-0-17	1,962-2-36	142-0-37	19-0-3	161-1-0	2,143-3-36	86-1 37	2,230-0-33
4	Baleli . . .	1,279-2-5	138-3-38	1,418-2-3	124-3-15	8-2-22	133-1-37	1,552-0-0	64-1-0	1,616-1-0
5	Kuchlak . . .	1,422-1-30	225-2-36	1,648-0-26	250-1-5	136-1-8	386-2-13	2,034-2-39	173-3-29	2,208-2-28
6	Nau Hissar . . .	2,592-3-8	125-3-32	2,718-3-0	428-2-35	60-2-28	489-1-23	3,208-0-23	339-3-14	3,547-3-37
TOTAL OF THE TANSIL		10,421-1-3	1,089-0-32	11,510-1-35	2,093-2-39	283-0-21	2,370-3-20	13,887-1-15	1,013-2-9	14,900-3-24



## DIX I.

*Quetta Tahsil, Quetta Peshin District, for ten years from 1897-98 to 1906-07.*

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
KHARIF.										
DETAIL OF AREA HARVESTED										
Abi.										
Maize.	Moong.	Jowari.	Potatoes.	Garden.	China.	Lucerne.	Tobacco.	Palez.	Vegetable.	Peas.
212-2-0	5-3-17	47-3-24	148-1-17	226-3-10	1-1-4	161-1-2	1-1-10	161-1-34	11-0-4	...
143-1-38	0-1-1	5-3-14	39-3-15	149-1-18	0-1-30	309-2-17	0-2-17	37-1-25	53-0-8	0-3-31
406-1-53	5-0-32	7-0-37	29-8-38	90-3-28	2-3-3	158-0-7	1-0-20	72-2-31	8-1-34	0-3-3
123-1-48	0-0-11	3-2-39	18-2-7	90-1-14	2-1-38	78-0-3	1-1-15	133-0-35	1-2-2	...
173-1-15	0-3-38	19-0-11	4-1-30	48-0-14	3-3-34	65-3-3	1-0-31	198-0-23	1-3-14	...
205-2-21	0-1-15	17-3-14	7-2-6	55-0-17	0-1-24	200-0-28	2-1-3	291-3-17	3-1-14	...
1,268-3-25	12-2-34	101-2-19	243-2-23	600-2-17	11-1-13	962-3-20	7-3-22	804-3-5	74-0-36	0-3-33

## APPENDIX

Showing Jinswar average area under crop in the circles of the

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Serial No.	Circle.	KHARIF—contd.									
		DETAIL OF AREA HARVESTED—contd.									
		ABI—contd.		Total Abi area harvest- ed in both Rabi and Kharif crops.	Khushkaba.						Total Khush- kaba area harvested in Rabi and Kharif crops.
		Millet.	Total.		China.	Jowari.	Maize.	Palez.	Moong.	Total.	
1	Sarish	...	967-3-2	2,896-1-3	0-0-5	78-2-3	8-0-24	62-0-9	0-1-8	37-0-9	1,184-1-22
2	Kasi	...	740-3-12	2,454-2-21	...	8-1-30	...	2-0-4	...	10-1-34	169-1-8
3	Durrani	...	776-3-29	2,759-2-25	0-0-29	3-0-35	4-1-19	11-2-38	0-0-1	19-2-2	180-3-3
4	Baleli	...	387-3-3	1,806-1-6	...	0-0-12	0-0-15	0-0-5	0-0-6	0-1-0	133-3-37
5	Kuchlak	...	610-3-3	2,164-3-29	...	...	...	...	...	...	386-2-13
6	Nau Hissar	0-0-4	784-2-3	3,503-1-3	0-2-8	0-1-35	0-2-16	1-2-24	...	3-1-3	492-2-26
TOTAL OF THE TAHSIL		0-0-4	4,174-2-11	16,885-0-6	0-3-2	88-2-35	13-0-34	67-2-0	6-1-17	170-2-8	2,547-1-38

I—continued.

Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District, for ten years from 1897-98 to 1906-07—continued.

33	34	35	36	37	38	39
KHARIF—concl'd.						
Total Abi and Khushkaba area harvested.	Kharaba area of both Abi and Khushkaba crops.	Total area under Kharif cultivation.	Total area actually harvested in both Rabi and Kharif crops.	Kharaba area.	Total area under cultivation in both Rabi and Kharif crops.	REMARKS.
1,104-3-11	50-3-15	1,155-2-26	4,180-2-25	289-1-23	4,469-0-8	
751-1-6	7-2-14	759-3-20	2,623-3-20	108-1-15	2,732-1-4	
790-1-31	27-3-21	824-1-12	2,940-1-27	114-0-18	3,054-2-5	
389-0-2	10-0-14	399-0-16	1,840-0-2	4-1-14	2,014-1-16	
616-3-3	6-1-18	623-0-21	2,551-2-2	180-1-7	2,731-3-0	
7-3-6	17-1-7	805-0-13	3,096-3-20	357-0-21	4,353-0-10	
4,345-0-19	120-0-0	4,465-0-19	18,232-1-34	1,132-2-13	19,366-0-12	

MIR SHAMS SHAH, KHAN BAHADUR,  
*Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in*  
*Baluchistan.*

Showing by circles area under crop with a separate detail of Kharaba (failed crop area) and the area actually

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Serial No.	Circle.	DETAIL.	RABI.							KIHARIF.						
			ABI.			KHUSHKARA.				Ari.						
			Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Total for Rabi crop.	Maize.	Moong.	Jowari.	Potatoes.	Garden.	China.	
1	Sariab.	1905-06.	Area under crop	2,034-2-0	91-3-0	2,126-1-0	1,748-0-0	80-2-0	1,828-2-0	3,952-3-0	316-0-0	7-2-0	81-3-0	140-2-0	231-2-0	2-1-0
			Kharaba area	122-1-0	20-0-0	142-1-0	681-0-0	20-0-0	701-0-0	843-1-0	...	...	2-2-0	0-1-0	...	...
			Area actually harvested	1,912-1-0	71-3-0	1,984-0-0	1,065-0-0	60-2-0	1,125-2-0	3,109-2-0	216-0-0	7-2-0	79-1-0	140-1-0	231-2-0	2-1-0
		1906-07.	Area under crop	2,199-2-0	95-0-0	2,294-2-0	2,170-0-0	113-3-0	2,293-3-0	4,578-1-0	223-2-0	4-2-0	56-2-0	136-0-0	226-3-0	...
			Kharaba area	53-0-0	13-0-0	66-0-0	685-0-0	28-3-0	713-3-0	778-3-0	3-1-0	...	...	...	...	...
			Area actually harvested	2,147-2-0	82-0-0	2,229-2-0	1,485-0-0	85-0-0	1,570-0-0	3,769-2-0	220-1-0	4-2-0	56-2-0	136-0-0	226-3-0	...
		1907-08.	Area under crop	2,319-0-0	73-0-0	2,392-0-0	1,345-0-0	67-0-0	1,412-0-0	3,894-0-0	149-1-0	8-0-0	34-3-0	164-1-0	250-2-0	...
			Kharaba area	33-2-0	1-0	34-3-0	205-2-0	1-1-0	206-3-0	241-2-0	4-0-0	...	...	1-3-0	...	...
			Area actually harvested	2,285-2-0	71-3-0	2,357-1-0	1,139-3-0	65-3-0	1,205-1-0	3,592-2-0	145-1-0	8-0-0	34-3-0	163-0-0	250-2-0	...
		Total.	Area under crop	6,553-0-0	350-3-0	6,912-3-0	5,261-0-0	261-1-0	5,122-1-0	12,335-0-0	588-3-0	20-0-0	173-0-0	441-1-0	708-3-0	2-1-0
			Kharaba area	297-3-0	34-1-0	342-0-0	1,571-2-0	50-0-0	1,621-2-0	1,863-2-0	7-1-0	...	2-2-0	2-0-0	...	...
			Area actually harvested	6,345-1-0	325-2-0	6,570-3-0	3,689-2-0	211-1-0	3,900-3-0	10,471-2-0	581-2-0	20-0-0	170-2-0	439-1-0	708-3-0	2-1-0
		Average.	Area under crop	2,184-1-13	86-2-14	2,270-3-27	1,753-2-27	87-0-13	1,840-3-0	4,111-2-27	196-1-0	6-2-27	57-2-29	147-0-13	236-1-0	0-3-0
			Kharaba area	69-1-0	11-1-27	80-2-27	523-3-13	16-2-26	540-2-0	621-0-27	2-1-27	...	0-3-13	0-2-26	...	...
			Area actually harvested	2,115-0-13	75-0-27	2,190-1-0	1,229-3-13	70-1-27	1,300-1-0	3,490-3-0	193-3-13	6-2-27	56-3-13	143-1-27	236-1-0	0-3-0
		1908-09.	Area under crop	1,453-3-0	258-3-0	1,712-2-0	492-3-0	10-3-0	413-2-0	2,126-0-0	167-0-0	...	12-0-0	30-2-0	154-2-0	...
			Kharaba area	85-2-0	81-3-0	170-1-0	247-1-0	3-3-0	251-0-0	421-1-0	7-0-0	...	0-2-0	...	...	...
			Area actually harvested	1,368-1-0	171-0-0	1,542-1-0	155-2-0	7-0-0	162-2-0	1,704-3-0	160-0-0	...	11-2-0	30-2-0	154-2-0	...
		1909-10.	Area under crop	1,560-2-0	212-1-0	1,772-3-0	343-2-0	20-1-0	363-3-0	2,136-2-0	139-0-0	0-2-0	17-2-0	36-1-0	187-0-0	...
			Kharaba area	6-3-0	1-0-0	7-3-0	127-3-0	...	127-3-0	135-2-0	0-1-0	...	...	...	...	...
			Area actually harvested	1,553-2-0	211-1-0	1,765-0-0	215-3-0	20-1-0	236-0-0	2,001-0-0	138-3-0	0-2-0	17-2-0	36-1-0	187-0-0	...
		1910-11.	Area under crop	1,717-0-0	172-2-0	1,889-2-0	71-0-0	26-2-0	87-2-0	1,957-0-0	183-2-0	0-1-0	7-3-0	24-1-0	295-0-0	...
			Kharaba area	11-2-0	...	11-2-0	55-0-0	25-3-0	80-3-0	92-1-0	0-2-0	...	...	...	...	...
			Area actually harvested	1,705-2-0	172-2-0	1,878-0-0	16-0-0	0-3-0	16-3-0	1,791-3-0	183-0-0	0-1-0	7-3-0	24-1-0	295-0-0	...
		Total.	Area under crop	4,731-1-0	643-2-0	5,374-3-0	817-1-0	57-2-0	874-3-0	6,249-2-0	489-2-0	0-3-0	37-1-0	91-0-0	536-2-0	...
			Kharaba area	103-3-0	85-3-0	189-2-0	430-0-0	20-0-0	450-2-0	619-0-0	7-3-0	...	0-2-0	...	...	...
			Area actually harvested	4,627-2-0	557-3-0	5,185-1-0	387-1-0	28-0-0	415-1-0	5,090-2-0	481-3-0	0-3-0	37-3-0	91-0-0	536-2-0	...
		Average.	Area under crop	1,577-0-13	214-2-0	1,791-2-13	272-1-26	19-0-27	291-2-13	3,063-0-26	163-0-26	0-1-0	12-1-27	30-1-13	178-3-14	...
			Kharaba area	34-2-13	24-2-14	63-0-27	143-1-13	9-3-13	153-0-26	216-1-13	2-2-13	...	0-0-27	...	...	...
			Area actually harvested	1,542-2-0	185-3-26	1,728-1-26	119-0-13	9-1-14	138-1-27	1,866-3-13	160-2-13	0-1-0	12-1-0	30-1-13	178-3-14	...

DIX J.

harvested in each crop for three years from 1905-06 to 1907-08 in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
KILARIF.—contd.																
ABT.								KHUSHKABA.						Total for Kharif crop.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Lucerne.	Tobacco.	Palez.	Vegetables.	Peas.	Millet.	Kangni.	Total.	China.	Jowari.	Maize.	Palez.	Moong.	Total.			
162-2-0	1-2-0	245-0-0	20-1-0	...	...	...	1,108-3-0	...	70-2-0	3-0-0	36-3-0	...	110-1-0	1,219-0-0	5,171-3-0	
...	...	4-2-0	0-2-0	...	...	...	7-3-0	...	11-3-0	...	0-2-0	...	12-1-0	20-0-0	863-1-0	
162-2-0	1-2-0	240-2-0	19-3-0	...	...	...	1,101-0-0	...	58-3-0	3-0-0	36-1-0	...	98-0-0	1,109-0-0	4,308-2-0	
223-3-0	5-2-0	273-3-0	20-2-0	...	...	0-2-0	1,171-1-0	...	127-3-0	0-2-0	163-3-0	...	292-0-0	1,403-1-0	6,041-2-0	
...	...	0-2-0	1-0-0	...	...	...	4-3-0	...	15-2-0	0-2-0	86-2-0	...	72-2-0	77-1-0	886-0-0	
223-3-0	5-2-0	273-1-0	19-2-0	...	...	0-2-0	1,166-2-0	...	112-1-0	...	107-1-0	...	219-2-0	1,381-0-0	5,188-2-0	
194-0-0	5-2-0	148-0-0	18-3-0	...	...	...	873-2-0	...	681-1-0	0-2-0	214-0-0	...	895-3-0	1,869-1-0	5,073-1-0	
...	0-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	6-1-0	...	225-1-0	0-2-0	73-2-0	...	299-1-0	305-2-0	547-0-0	
194-0-0	5-0-0	148-0-0	18-3-0	...	...	...	867-1-0	...	466-0-0	...	140-2-0	...	598-2-0	1,563-3-0	5,126-1-0	
580-1-0	12-2-0	666-3-0	59-2-0	...	...	0-2-0	3,263-2-0	...	879-2-0	4-0-0	414-2-0	...	1,298-0-0	4,551-2-0	16,886-2-0	
...	0-2-0	5-0-0	1-2-0	...	...	...	18-3-0	...	252-2-0	1-0-0	130-2-0	...	784-0-0	402-3-0	2,266-1-0	
580-1-0	12-0-0	661-3-0	58-0-0	...	...	0-2-0	3,234-3-0	...	627-0-0	3-0-0	384-0-0	...	914-0-0	4,148-3-0	14,620-1-0	
193-1-27	4-0-27	222-1-0	19-3-13	...	...	0-0-27	1,084-2-0	...	293-0-27	1-1-13	128-0-27	...	432-2-27	1,517-0-27	5,658-3-14	
...	0-0-27	1-2-27	0-2-0	...	...	...	6-1-0	...	84-0-27	0-1-13	43-2-0	...	128-0-0	134-1-0	756-1-27	
193-1-27	4-0-0	220-2-13	19-1-13	...	...	0-0-27	1,076-1-0	...	209-0-0	1-0-0	94-2-27	...	304-2-27	1,382-3-27	4,873-1-27	
283-1-0	...	18-3-0	75-1-0	...	...	...	741-1-0	...	0-3-0	...	...	...	0-3-0	742-0-0	2,868-0-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-2-0	428-3-0	
283-1-0	...	18-3-0	75-1-0	...	...	...	738-3-0	...	0-3-0	...	...	...	0-3-0	734-2-0	2,439-1-0	
267-0-0	...	41-2-0	50-0-0	...	...	...	738-3-0	...	13-3-0	...	6-2-0	...	20-1-0	759-0-0	2,895-2-0	
...	...	0-3-0	...	...	...	...	1-0-0	...	9-3-0	...	5-1-0	...	15-0-0	16-0-0	151-2-0	
267-0-0	...	40-3-0	50-0-0	...	...	...	737-3-0	...	4-0-0	...	1-1-0	...	5-1-0	743-0-0	2,744-0-0	
280-0-0	1-3-0	80-1-0	52-3-0	...	...	...	834-2-0	...	31-3-0	75-2-0	11-1-0	...	121-2-0	956-0-0	2,043-0-0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-2-0	...	...	75-2-0	6-2-0	...	82-0-0	82-2-0	174-3-0	
280-0-0	1-3-0	89-1-0	52-3-0	...	...	...	834-0-0	...	31-3-0	...	7-3-0	...	39-2-0	873-2-0	2,769-1-0	
830-1-0	1-3-0	149-2-0	173-0-0	...	...	...	2,314-2-0	...	40-1-0	75-2-0	20-3-0	...	142-2-0	2,467-0-0	8,708-2-0	
...	...	0-3-0	...	...	...	...	9-0-0	...	9-3-0	75-2-0	11-3-0	...	97-0-0	106-0-0	755-0-0	
830-1-0	1-3-0	148-3-0	179-0-0	...	...	...	2,306-2-0	...	36-2-0	...	9-0-0	...	45-2-0	2,351-0-0	7,951-2-0	
276-3-0	0-2-13	40-9-14	59-1-13	...	...	...	771-2-0	...	15-1-27	25-0-26	6-3-27	...	47-2-0	819-0-0	2,902-0-26	
...	...	0-1-0	...	...	...	...	3-0-0	...	3-1-0	25-0-26	3-3-27	...	32-1-13	35-1-13	251-2-26	
276-3-0	0-2-13	40-9-14	59-1-13	...	...	...	769-2-0	...	12-0-27	...	3-0-0	...	15-0-27	783-2-27	2,650-2-0	

## APPENDIX

Showing by circles area under crop with a separate detail of Kharaba (failed crop area) and the area actually har

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Circle.	District.	RABI.						Total for Rabi crop.	KHARIF.					
			ABI.			KHUSHKARA.				ABI.					
			Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.		Maize.	Moong.	Jowari.	Potatoes.	Garden.	China.
Durrani.	1905-06.	Area under crop . . .	1,562-2-0	274-2-0	1,837-0-0	224-3-0	28-2-0	251-1-0	2,088-1-0	534-1-0	4-1-0	1-0-0	23-0-0	92-3-0	5-0-0
		Kharaba area . . .	99-2-0	36-2-0	135-2-0	72-3-0	1-0-0	73-2-0	209-0-0	19-2-0	0-1-0	...	0-1-0	...	...
		Area actually harvested . . .	1,463-0-0	238-2-0	1,701-2-0	152-1-0	25-2-0	177-3-0	1,879-1-0	514-3-0	4-0-0	1-0-0	22-3-0	92-3-0	5-0-0
	1906-07.	Area under crop . . .	1,761-1-0	285-1-0	2,046-2-0	105-0-0	4-3-0	109-3-0	2,156-1-0	487-0-0	9-3-0	15-1-0	10-2-0	89-1-0	1-0-0
		Kharaba area . . .	39-1-0	8-1-0	47-2-0	34-0-0	0-1-0	34-1-0	81-3-0	9-3-0	...	...	...	...	...
		Area actually harvested . . .	1,722-0-0	277-0-0	1,999-0-0	71-0-0	4-2-0	75-2-0	2,074-2-0	477-1-0	9-3-0	15-1-0	10-2-0	89-1-0	1-0-0
	1907-08.	Area under crop . . .	1,784-1-0	165-1-0	1,949-2-0	79-0-0	2-2-0	81-2-0	2,031-2-0	344-3-0	...	0-2-0	14-2-0	110-2-0	0-3-0
		Kharaba area . . .	113-1-0	5-3-0	118-4-0	21-0-0	...	21-0-0	40-0-0	7-0-0	...	...	...	...	...
		Area actually harvested . . .	1,771-0-0	159-2-0	1,930-2-0	58-0-0	2-2-0	60-2-0	1,991-0-0	337-3-0	...	0-2-0	14-2-0	110-2-0	0-2-0
	Total.	Area under crop . . .	5,108-0-0	725-0-0	5,833-0-0	408-3-0	33-3-0	442-2-0	6,275-2-0	1,366-0-0	14-0-0	16-3-0	48-0-0	292-2-0	6-3-0
		Kharaba area . . .	152-0-0	50-0-0	202-0-0	127-2-0	1-1-0	128-3-0	330-3-0	36-1-0	0-1-0	...	0-1-0	...	...
		Area actually harvested . . .	4,956-0-0	675-0-0	5,631-0-0	281-1-0	32-2-0	313-3-0	5,944-3-0	1,329-3-0	13-3-0	16-3-0	47-3-0	292-2-0	6-2-0
	Average.	Area under crop . . .	1,702-2-0	241-2-28	1,944-1-13	136-1-0	11-1-0	147-2-0	2,091-3-13	455-1-13	4-2-27	5-2-13	16-0-0	97-2-0	2-0-27
		Kharaba area . . .	60-2-27	16-2-26	77-1-13	42-2-0	0-1-27	42-3-27	110-1-0	12-0-13	0-0-13	...	0-0-14	...	...
		Area actually harvested . . .	1,652-0-0	225-0-0	1,877-0-0	93-3-0	10-3-13	104-2-13	1,951-2-13	443-1-0	4-2-14	5-2-13	15-3-26	97-2-0	2-0-27
	1905-06.	Area under crop . . .	1,256-3-0	123-0-0	1,379-3-0	249-0-0	17-2-0	266-2-0	1,046-1-0	42-2-0	...	7-3-0	8-3-0	23-3-0	2-0-0
		Kharaba area . . .	113-3-0	30-3-0	144-2-0	11-1-0	14-2-0	25-3-0	170-1-0	2-2-0	...	1-3-0	...	...	...
		Area actually harvested . . .	1,143-0-0	92-1-0	1,235-1-0	237-3-0	3-0-0	240-3-0	1,476-0-0	40-0-0	...	6-0-0	8-3-0	23-3-0	2-0-0
1906-07.	Area under crop . . .	1,133-1-0	135-2-0	1,268-3-0	279-3-0	10-0-0	289-3-0	1,558-2-0	68-2-0	...	5-1-0	4-3-0	29-3-0	...	
	Kharaba area . . .	8-3-0	13-3-0	21-6-0	19-0-0	...	19-0-0	31-2-0	8-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Area actually harvested . . .	1,124-2-0	131-3-0	1,256-1-0	260-3-0	10-0-0	270-3-0	1,527-0-0	59-3-0	...	5-1-0	4-3-0	29-3-0	...	
1907-08.	Area under crop . . .	1,078-3-0	122-2-0	1,201-1-0	133-0-0	0-3-0	133-3-0	1,335-0-0	129-2-0	0-1-0	2-3-0	8-0-0	28-0-0	...	
	Kharaba area . . .	9-3-0	4-0-0	13-3-0	62-3-0	...	62-3-0	76-2-0	11-2-0	...	0-2-0	...	...	...	
	Area actually harvested . . .	1,069-0-0	118-2-0	1,187-2-0	70-1-0	0-3-0	71-0-0	1,258-2-0	118-0-0	0-1-0	2-1-0	8-0-0	28-0-0	...	
Total.	Area under crop . . .	8,468-3-0	381-0-0	8,849-3-0	661-3-0	28-1-0	689-0-0	4,539-3-0	240-2-0	0-1-0	15-3-0	21-2-0	81-2-0	2-0-0	
	Kharaba area . . .	132-1-0	38-2-0	170-3-0	93-0-0	14-2-0	107-2-0	278-1-0	22-3-0	...	2-1-0	...	...	...	
	Area actually harvested . . .	3,336-2-0	342-2-0	3,678-0-0	568-3-0	13-3-0	582-2-0	4,261-2-0	217-3-0	0-1-0	13-2-0	21-2-0	81-2-0	2-0-0	
Average.	Area under crop . . .	1,156-1-0	127-0-0	1,283-1-0	220-2-13	9-1-27	230-0-0	1,513-1-0	80-0-27	0-0-13	5-1-0	7-0-27	27-0-27	0-2-26	
	Kharaba area . . .	44-0-13	12-3-14	56-3-27	31-0-0	4-3-13	35-3-13	92-3-0	7-2-13	...	0-3-0	...	...	...	
	Area actually harvested . . .	1,112-0-27	114-0-26	1,226-1-13	189-2-13	4-2-14	194-0-27	1,420-2-0	72-2-14	0-0-13	4-2-0	7-0-27	27-0-27	0-2-26	

J—continued.

vested in each crop for three years from 1905-06 to 1907-08 in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—contd.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
KHARIF--contd.																GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
ABI--contd.						KHASHKABA.											
Lucerne.	Tobacco.	Palez.	Vegetables.	Peas.	Millet.	Kangni.	Total.	China.	Jowari.	Maize.	Palez.	Moong.	Total.	Total for Kharif crop.			
164-0-0	1-1-0	126-0-0	1-3-0	...	...	...	953-1-0	...	...	...	24-2-0	...	24-2-0	977-3-0	3,066-0-0		
1-1-0	...	17-3-0	...	...	...	...	30-0-0	...	...	...	5-3-0	...	5-3-0	44-3-0	253-3-0		
162-3-0	1-1-0	108-1-0	1-3-0	...	...	...	914-1-0	...	...	...	18-8-0	...	18-3-0	938-0-0	2,912-1-0		
189-2-0	0-3-0	159-0-0	3-0-0	...	...	...	985-2-0	...	0-1-0	14-3-0	9-3-0	...	24-3-0	990-1-0	3,146-2-0		
...	...	13-1-0	...	...	...	...	23-0-0	...	...	6-0-0	3-2-0	...	9-2-0	32-2-0	114-1-0		
180-2-0	0-3-0	146-1-0	3-0-0	...	...	...	942-2-0	...	0-1-0	8-3-0	6-1-0	...	15-1-0	957-3-0	3,092-1-0		
210-1-0	0-3-0	30-3-0	2-0-0	...	...	...	774-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	714-2-0	2,745-2-0		
1-2-0	...	0-3-0	...	...	...	...	9-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-1-0	49-1-0		
2-8-3-0	0-3-0	30-0-0	2-0-0	...	...	...	705-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	705-1-0	2,696-1-0		
563-3-0	2-3-0	316-1-0	6-3-0	...	...	...	2,033-1-0	...	0-1-0	14-3-0	34-1-0	...	49-1-0	2,682-2-0	8,958-0-0		
2-3-0	...	31-3-0	...	...	...	...	77-1-0	...	...	6-0-0	9-1-0	...	15-1-0	86-2-0	417-1-0		
561-0-0	2-3-0	284-2-0	6-3-0	...	...	...	2,562-0-0	...	0-1-0	8-3-0	25-0-0	...	34-0-0	2,596-0-0	8,540-3-0		
187-3-27	0-3-27	105-1-6	2-1-0	...	...	...	877-3-0	...	0-0-13	4-3-27	11-1-27	...	16-1-27	894-0-27	2,968-0-0		
0-3-27	...	10-2-13	...	...	...	...	23-3-0	...	...	2-0-0	3-0-13	...	5-0-13	28-3-13	139-0-13		
187-0-0	0-3-27	94-1-13	2-1-0	...	...	...	854-0-0	...	0-0-13	2-3-27	8-1-14	...	11-1-14	865-1-14	2,840-3-27		
80-3-0	1-1-0	205-1-0	4-0-0	...	...	...	376-0-0	...	...	...	5-2-0	...	5-2-0	381-2-0	2,027-3-0		
3-2-0	...	10-3-0	...	...	...	...	18-2-0	...	...	...	5-2-0	...	5-2-0	24-0-0	194-1-0		
77-1-0	1-1-0	194-2-0	4-0-0	...	...	...	367-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	367-2-0	1,833-2-0		
76-3-0	0-3-0	85-1-0	2-3-0	...	...	...	273-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	273-3-0	1,832-1-0		
...	...	20-1-0	...	...	...	...	29-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29-0-0	60-2-0		
76-3-0	0-3-0	65-0-0	2-3-0	...	...	...	244-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	244-3-0	1,171-3-0		
73-0-0	1-2-0	120-2-0	1-2-0	...	...	...	365-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	365-0-0	1,700-0-0		
1-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-3-0	90-1-0		
71-1-0	1-2-0	120-2-0	1-2-0	...	...	...	351-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	351-1-0	1,809-3-0		
230-2-0	3-2-0	411-0-0	8-1-0	...	...	...	1,014-3-0	...	...	...	5-2-0	...	5-2-0	1,020-1-0	5,560-0-0		
5-1-0	...	31-0-0	...	...	...	...	61-1-0	...	...	...	5-2-0	...	5-2-0	66-3-0	46-0-0		
225-1-0	3-2-0	380-0-0	8-1-0	...	...	...	953-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	95-2-0	5,215-0-0		
28-3-3	1-0-27	127-0-0	2-3-0	...	...	...	388-1-0	...	...	...	1-3-13	...	1-3-13	340-0-13	1,853-1-13		
...	...	10-1-14	...	...	...	...	20-1-27	...	...	...	1-3-13	...	1-3-13	22-1-0	115-0-0		
...	1-0-27	126-2-26	2-3-0	...	...	...	317-3-13	...	...	...	...	...	...	317-3-1	317-3-13		

## APPENDIX

Showing by circles area under crop with a separate detail of Kharaba (failed crop area) and the area actually har

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Serial No.	Circle.	DETAIL.	RABI.						KHARIF.							
			Avt.			KHUSHKABA.			Total for Rabi crop.	Avt.						
			Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.		Maize.	Moong.	Jowari.	Potatoes.	Garden.	China.	
5	Kuchlak.	1905-06.	Area under crop . . .	1,680-3-0	77-2-0	1,758-1-0	781-1-0	459-1-0	1,220-2-0	2,973-3-0	...	1-0-0	164-3-0	5-3-0	25-1-0	0-3-0
			Kharaba area . . .	146-0-0	23-3-0	169-3-0	287-2-0	257-3-0	544-1-0	715-0-0	...	0-2-0	...	...	...	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	1,534-3-0	53-3-0	1,588-2-0	473-3-0	201-2-0	675-1-0	2,263-3-0	...	0-2-0	161-3-0	5-3-0	25-1-0	0-3-0
		1906-07.	Area under crop . . .	1,770-1-0	95-1-0	1,865-2-0	458-1-0	299-0-0	987-1-0	2,822-3-0	201-1-0	0-3-0	3-1-0	13-1-0	28-2-0	...
			Kharaba area . . .	50-2-0	9-1-0	59-3-0	181-1-0	92-0-0	273-1-0	333-0-0	7-0-0	...	...	...	...	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	1,719-3-0	86-0-0	1,805-3-0	477-0-0	207-0-0	681-0-0	2,489-3-0	194-1-0	0-3-0	3-1-0	13-1-0	28-2-0	...
		1907-08.	Area under crop . . .	1,793-3-0	96-3-0	1,890-2-0	195-2-0	28-3-0	224-1-0	2,114-3-0	128-1-0	...	2-1-0	1-3-0	29-3-0	...
			Kharaba area . . .	21-0-0	2-1-0	23-1-0	148-0-0	28-1-0	176-1-0	199-2-0	2-0-0	...	...	0-3-0	...	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	1,772-3-0	94-2-0	1,867-1	47-2-0	0-2-0	48-0-0	1,015-1-0	126-1-0	...	2-1-0	1-0-0	29-3-0	...
		Total.	Area under crop . . .	5,244-3-0	269-2-0	5,514-1-0	1,815-0-0	787-0-0	2,402-0-0	7,916-1-0	329-3-0	1-3-0	170-1-0	20-3-0	83-2-0	0-3-0
			Kharaba area . . .	217-2-0	35-1-0	252-3-0	616-3-0	348-0-0	964-3-0	1,347-2-0	9-0-0	0-2-0	...	0-3-0	...	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	5,027-1-0	234-1-0	5,261-2-0	908-1-0	409-0-0	1,407-1-0	6,668-3-0	320-2-0	1-1-0	170-1-0	20-0-0	83-2-0	0-3-0
		Average.	Area under crop . . .	1,748-1-0	89-3-13	1,838-0-13	538-1-14	203-1-13	800-3-27	2,638-3-0	109-3-13	0-2-13	56-3-0	6-3-27	27-3-13	0-1-0
			Kharaba area . . .	72-2-0	11-3-0	84-1-0	205-2-14	126-0-0	331-2-14	415-3-14	3-0-0	0-0-26	...	0-1-0	...	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	1,676-3-0	78-0-13	1,753-3-13	333-3-0	136-1-13	469-0-13	2,223-3-26	106-3-13	0-1-27	56-3-0	6-2-27	27-3-13	0-1-0
		1905-06.	Area under crop . . .	2,953-3-0	131-3-0	3,085-2-0	1,130-1-0	44-2-0	1,174-3-0	4,260-1-0	126-3-0	2-0-0	97-0-0	22-0-0	57-1-0	...
			Kharaba area . . .	571-3-0	60-1-0	632-0-0	728-1-0	30-1-0	758-2-0	1,390-2-0	15-0-0	1-0-0	3-0-0	2-1-0	...	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	2,382-0-0	71-2-0	2,453-2-0	402-0-0	14-1-0	416-1-0	2,969-3-0	111-3-0	1-0-0	94-0-0	19-3-0	57-1-0	...
		1906-07.	Area under crop . . .	2,678-2-0	88-0-0	2,766-2-0	1,497-2-0	104-3-0	1,602-1-0	4,268-3-0	277-3-0	...	20-0-0	7-0-0	56-0-0	...
			Kharaba area . . .	121-3-0	20-0-0	141-3-0	297-2-0	28-1-0	325-3-0	467-2-0	11-3-0	...	...	...	...	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	2,556-3-0	68-0-0	2,624-3-0	1,200-0-0	76-2-0	1,278-2-0	3,901-1-0	263-1-0	...	20-0-0	7-0-0	56-0-0	...
		1907-08.	Area under crop . . .	2,732-1-0	107-2-0	2,839-3-0	949-1-0	22-2-0	971-3-0	3,841-2-0	108-2-0	0-3-0	16-2-0	3-1-0	66-0-0	...
			Kharaba area . . .	199-0-0	4-1-0	203-1-0	539-2-0	6-3-0	546-1-0	749-2-0	6-0-0	0-1-0	3-3-0	...	0-1-0	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	2,563-1-0	103-1-0	2,666-2-0	409-3-0	15-3-0	426-2-0	3,003-0-0	102-2-0	0-2-0	12-3-0	3-1-0	65-3-0	...
		Total.	Area under crop . . .	8,394-2-0	327-1-0	8,721-3-0	3,577-0-0	171-3-0	3,748-3-0	12,470-2-0	601-3-0	2-3-0	134-2-0	32-1-0	179-1-0	...
			Kharaba area . . .	892-2-0	84-2-0	977-0-0	1,576-1-0	65-1-0	1,640-2-0	2,637-2-0	32-3-0	1-1-0	6-3-0	2-1-0	0-1-0	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	7,502-0-0	242-3-0	7,744-3-0	2,011-3-0	106-2-0	2,118-1-0	9,863-0-0	569-2-0	1-2-0	125-3-0	30-0-0	179-0-0	...
		Average.	Area under crop . . .	2,798-0-27	109-0-13	2,907-1-0	1,182-1-13	57-1-0	1,240-2-13	4,156-3-13	200-3-0	0-3-27	44-2-27	10-3-0	59-3-0	...
			Kharaba area . . .	297-2-0	28-0-27	325-2-27	521-3-0	21-3-0	543-2-0	869-0-27	10-3-17	0-1-27	7-1-0	0-3-0	0-0-13	...
			Area actually harvested . . .	2,500-2-27	80-3-20	2,581-2-13	670-2-13	35-2-0	706-0-13	3,987-2-26	90-3-13	0-2-0	1-0	10-0-0	59-2-27	...



continued.

d in each crop for three years from 1975-06 to 1907-03 in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin Distric

	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
KHARIF—contd.															
AS1—contd.							KUSHKANA.							Total for Kharif Crop.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Tobacco.	Palez.	Vegetables.	Peas.	Millet.	Kangni.	Total.	Chins.	Jowari.	Maize.	Palez.	Moong.	Total.		
1-0-0	1-1-0	348-2-0	5-2-0	...	...	...	635-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	635-3-0	3,614-2-0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-2-0	715-2-0
0-0	1-1-0	348-2-0	5-2-0	...	...	...	635-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	635-1-0	2,898-0-0
1-0	1-2-0	370-3-0	3-1-0	...	...	...	713-3-0	...	...	...	0-1-0	...	0-1-0	714-0-0	3,538-3-0
	...	22-3-0	1-3-0	...	...	...	31-2-0	...	...	...	0-1-0	...	0-1-0	31-3-0	364-3-0
1-0	1-2-0	348-0-0	1-2-0	...	...	...	682-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	682-1-0	3,172-0-0
0-0	1-2-0	244-1-0	0-3-0	...	...	...	509-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	509-2-0	2,624-1-0
	...	13-2-0	...	...	...	...	16-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-1-0	215-3-0
0-0	1-2-0	230-3-0	0-3-0	...	...	...	493-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	493-1-0	2,408-2-0
1-0	4-1-0	963-2-0	8-2-0	...	...	...	1,859-0-0	...	...	...	0-1-0	...	0-1-0	1,859-1-0	9,775-2-0
	...	36-1-0	1-3-0	...	...	...	48-1-0	...	...	...	0-1-0	...	0-1-0	48-2-0	1,296-0-0
1-0	4-1-0	927-1-0	7-3-0	...	...	...	1,810-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,810-3-0	8,470-2-0
3-0	1-1-27	321-0-27	3-0-27	...	...	...	619-2-27	...	...	...	0-0-13	...	0-0-13	619-3-0	3,258-2-0
	...	12-0-13	0-2-14	...	...	...	16-0-13	...	...	...	0-0-13	...	0-0-13	16-0-26	432-0-0
3-0	1-1-27	309-0-14	2-2-13	...	...	...	603-2-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	603-2-14	2,826-2-0
2-1-0	5-2-0	315-3-0	5-0-0	...	...	0-1-0	813-3-0	...	0-3-0	...	2-2-0	...	3-1-0	817-0-0	5,077-1-0
1-3-0	...	12-1-0	...	...	...	...	35-1-0	...	0-2-0	...	...	...	0-2-0	35-3-0	1,426-1-0
0-2-0	5-2-0	303-2-0	5-0-0	...	...	0-1-0	773-2-0	...	0-1-0	...	2-2-0	...	2-3-0	781-1-0	3,851-0-0
1-0	2-3-0	366-1-0	19-0-0	...	0-1-0	...	926-2-0	...	...	3-0-0	2-0-0	...	5-0-0	941-2-0	5,310-1-0
	...	6-3-0	2-0-0	...	...	...	20-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20-2-0	488-0-0
7-1-0	2-3-0	360-2-0	17-0-0	...	0-1-0	...	916-0-0	...	...	3-0-0	2-0-0	...	5-0-0	921-0-0	4,522-1-0
3-0-0	4-0-0	217-2-0	2-3-0	...	...	...	705-1-0	...	15-0-0	...	2-3-0	...	17-3-0	723-0-0	4,564-2-0
0-0-0	...	8-0-0	...	...	...	...	23-1-0	...	15-0-0	...	2-3-0	...	17-3-0	41-0-0	790-2-0
1-0-0	4-0-0	209-2-0	2-3-0	...	...	...	682-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	682-0-0	3,774-0-0
2-0	12-1-0	900-2-0	26-3-0	...	0-1-0	0-1-0	2,455-2-0	...	15-3-0	3-0-0	7-1-0	...	28-0-0	2,481-2-0	14,952-0-0
3-0	...	27-0-0	2-0-0	...	...	...	79-0-0	...	15-2-0	...	2-3-0	...	16-1-0	97-1-0	2,704-3-0
3-0	12-1-0	873-2-0	24-3-0	...	0-1-0	0-1-0	2,376-2-0	...	0-1-0	3-0-0	4-2-0	...	7-3-0	2,384-1-0	12,247-1-0
2-0	4-0-13	300-0-27	8-3-26	...	0-0-13	0-0-14	918-2-0	...	5-1-0	1-0-0	2-1-27	...	8-2-27	877-0-27	4,984-0-0
1-0	...	0-0-0	0-2-26	...	...	...	26-1-13	...	5-0-27	...	0-3-27	...	0-0-14	32-1-27	901-2-14

APPENDIX.

Showing by circles area under crop with a separate detail of Kharaba (failed crop area) and the area actually har

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Circle.	DETAIL.	RABI.							K HARIF.					
			Asi.			Khuskaba.			Total for Rabi crop.	Asi.					
			Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.		Maize.	Moong.	Jowari.	Potatoc.	Garden.	China.
1906-06.	Area under crop . . .	10,942-0-0	957-1 0	11,899-1-0	4,514-0-0	689-0-0	5,153-0-0	17,152-1-0	1,086-2-0	14-3-0	364-1-0	230-2-0	585-0-0	10-0-0	
	Kharaba area . . .	1,118-3-0	255-2-0	1,394-1-0	2,027-3-0	327-1-0	2,355-0-0	3,749-1-0	44-0-0	1-3-0	7-3-0	2-3-0	...	...	
	Area actually harvested.	9,803-1-0	701-3-0	10,505-0-0	2,498-1-0	311-3-0	2,798-0-0	13,303-0-0	1,042-2-0	13-0-0	356-2-0	227-3-0	585-0-0	10-0-0	
1906-07.	Area under crop . . .	11,103-1-0	911-1-0	12,014-2-0	5,054-0-0	552-2-0	5,606-2-0	17,621-0-0	1,396 1-0	15-2-0	117-3-0	207-3-0	617-1-0	1-0-0	
	Kharaba area . . .	279-0-0	55-1-0	334-1-0	1,344-2-0	140-1-0	1,493-3-0	1,828-0-0	40-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Area actually harvested.	10,824-1-0	856-0-0	11,680-1-0	3,709-2-0	403-1-0	4,112-3-0	15,793-0-0	1,355-2-0	15-2-0	117-3-0	207-3-0	617-1-0	1-0-0	
1907-08.	Area under crop . . .	11,455-0-0	737-2-0	12,192-2-0	2,772-3-0	149-0-0	2,920-3-0	15,113-1-0	1,133-3-0	9-1-0	64-2-0	216-2-0	679-3-0	0-2-0	
	Kharaba area . . .	288-0-0	17-2-0	305-2-0	1,031-3-0	62-0-0	1,093-3-0	1,390-1-0	31-0-0	0-1-0	4-1-0	2-2-0	0-1-0	...	
	Area actually harvested.	11,167-0-0	720-0 0	11,887-0-0	1,741-0 0	88-0-0	1,827-0-0	13,714-0-0	1,102-3-0	9-0-0	60-1-0	214-0-0	679-2-0	0-3-0	
Total.	Area under crop . . .	33,500-1-0	2,606-0-0	36,106-1-0	12,340-3-0	1,339-2-0	13,680-1-0	49,786-2-0	3,616 2-0	39-2-0	546-2-0	654-3-0	1,892-0-0	11-2-0	
	Kharaba area . . .	1,705-3-0	328-1-0	2,034-0-0	4,404-0-0	538-2-0	4,942-2-0	6,976-2-0	115-3-0	2-0-0	12-0-0	5-1-0	0-1-0	...	
	Area actually harvested.	31,794-2-0	2,277-3-0	34,072-1-0	7,936-3-0	801-0-0	8,737-3-0	42,810-0-0	3,503-3-0	37-2 0	534 2-0	649-2-0	1,881-3-0	11-2-0	
Average.	Area under crop . . .	11,160-3-0	868-2-26	12,025-1-26	4,113-2-13	440-2-0	4,560-0-13	16,595-1-39	1,205-1-39	13-0-27	182-0 26	218-1-0	627-1-14	3-3-13	
	Kharaba area . . .	663-2-13	100-1-28	678-0-1	1,478-0-1	170-1-39	1,647-2-0	2,325-2-1	38-2-13	0-2-26	4-0-0	1-3-0	0-0-13	...	
	Area actually harvested.	10,598-0-27	759-0-38	11,357-1-25	2,645-2-12	267-0-1	2,912-2-13	14,269-3-38	1,166 3-26	12-2-1	178-0-26	216 2-0	627-1-1	3-3-13	

J—concluded.

vested in each crop for three years from 1905-06 to 1907-08 in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—concl.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
KHARIF—contd.															GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
ABU—contd.								KHURRANA.					Total for Kharif crop.			
Lucerne.	Tobacco.	Palez.	Vegetables.	Peas.	Millet.	Kangri.	Total.	China.	Jowari.	Maize.	Palez.			Total.		
955-3-0	10-3-0	1,259-1-0	111-3-0	...	...	0-1-0	4,628-3-0	...	72-0-0	3-0-0	60-1-0	...	144-1-0	4,773-0-0	21,825-1-0	
6-2-0	...	45-1-0	0-2-0	...	...	...	108-2-0	...	12-1-0	...	11-3-0	...	24-0-0	132-2-0	3,881-3-0	
949-1-0	10-3-0	1,214-0-0	111-1-0	...	...	0-1-0	4,520-1-0	...	50-3-0	3-0-0	57-2-0	...	120-1-0	4,640-2-0	17,943-2-0	
1,035-2-0	11-1-0	1,208-0-0	98-2-0	...	0-1-0	0-2-0	4,799-3-0	...	141-3-0	18-1-0	182-1-0	...	342-1-0	5,141-3-0	22,762-3-0	
...	...	84-1-0	4-3-0	...	...	...	109-3-0	...	25-1-0	6-2-0	65-2-0	...	97-1-0	207-0-0	2,035-0-0	
1,035-2-0	11-1-0	1,233-3-0	93-3-8	...	0-1-0	0-2-0	4,689-3-0	...	116-2-0	11-3-0	116-3-0	...	245-0-0	4,934-3-0	20,727-3-0	
1,064-1-0	15-0-0	850-1-0	78-2-0	...	...	...	4,102-1-0	...	728-0-0	76-0-0	231-0-0	..	1,035-0-0	5,137-1-0	20,260-2-0	
8-1-0	0-2-0	23-1-0	...	...	...	...	69-1-0	...	240-1-0	76-0-0	83-3-0	...	399-0-0	409-1-0	1,867-2-0	
1,046-0-0	14-3-0	828-0-0	78-2-0	...	...	...	4,033-0-0	...	487-3-0	...	148-1-0	...	636-0-0	4,669-0-0	18,383-0-0	
3,045-2-0	37-0-0	3,407-2-0	288-3-0	...	0-1-0	0-3-0	12,530-2-0	...	941-3-0	97-1-0	483-2-0	...	1,521-2-0	15,052-0-0	64,838-2-0	
14-3-0	0-2-0	131-3-0	5-1-0	...	...	...	287-2-0	...	277-1-0	82-2-0	160-0-0	...	520-1-0	807-3-0	7,784-1-0	
3,030-3-0	36-2-0	3,275-3-0	283-2-0	...	0-1-0	0-3-0	13,343-0-0	...	664-0-0	14-3-0	322-2-0	...	1,001-1-0	14,344-1-0	57,054-1-0	
1,015-0-27	12-1-14	1,135-3-14	96-0-39	...	0-0-13	0-1-1	4,510-0-27	...	313-3-27	32-1-28	160-3-14	...	507-0-27	5,017-1-14	21,612-3-13	
4-3-27	0-0-27	43-3-27	1-3-0	...	...	...	95-3-13	...	93-2-14	27-1-39	53-1-13	...	173-1-20	269-0-39	2,694-3-0	
1,010-1-0	12-0-27	1,091-3-27	94-1-39	...	0-0-13	0-1-1	4,414-1-14	...	221-1-13	4-3-27	107-2-1	...	333-3-1	4,748-0-16	19,018-0-13	

MIR SHAMS SHAH, KHAN BAHADUR,  
*Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner*  
*in Baluchistan.*

## APPENDIX K.

*Classified list of Muafis in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District, as sanctioned in the regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil.*

Serial No.	Number in the detailed list.	Circle.	Manza.	Mahal.	No. of Shabanas.	Names of holders.	AREA.								Annual value of the sanctioned concession.	REMARKS.	
							Garden.	Abi	Utada	Sullaba.	Khuskhaba.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.			Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS I.—GRANTS TO BE MAINTAINED IN PERPETUITY.																	
A.—Full grants.																	
1	1	Sariab	Sardar	Karez Darakh-ti including Chak Darakh-ti.	44	Sardar Rasid Khan and Mir Hazar Khan, sons of Mir Iemal Khan, Shahwan.	3-2-24	15-3-29	...	...	38-2-29	4-1-19	...	5-3-22	68-3-3	125-10-4	
2	2	Do.	Do.	Karez Landi	24	Ditto	0-1-30	10-0-16	...	...	5-2-13	1-1-25	...	3-3-38	21-2-2	72-7-10	
3	3	Do.	Do.	Chakul Sardar	4	Ditto	0-0-35	1-1-18	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-23	1-3-36	5-0-0	
4	4	Do.	Khali	Karez Khali	3	Badal Khan and Taj Muhammad, sons of Dost Muhammad and Sahib Khan, son of Dil Nurai Hasni, Shahwan.	0-1-20	16-3-31	...	...	7-3-15	0-2-36	...	...	25-3-22	81-5-6	
5	5	Do.	Aziz Khan	Karez Sardar	2	Abdul Nabi and Asad Khan, sons of Aziz Khan, Miruzai Shahwan.	0-3-15	15-2-9	...	...	3-3-14	0-1-31	...	0-0-39	20-3-28	52-4-9	
6	6	Do.	Habib Khan	Karez Khuni	4	Badal Khan and others Hasnia, Abdul Nabi and Asad Khan, Mir zais and Inayat Khan Khwajazais	...	18-2-26	...	...	...	13-1-17	...	2-0-12	34-0-15	44-4-5	
7	10	Do.	Beg	Karez Ghulam Jan.	64	Mirzais descendants of Ghulam Jan and his brothers	3-3-37	79-2-25	...	...	9-2-34	10-2-31	...	7-0-1	111-0-8	336-8-7	
8	11	Do.	Do.	Karez Kechi Beg.	44	Nabi Baksh and others Khwajazais and Sabzal Khan and others Hasnia.	0-1-3	24-1-38	...	...	0-2-39	...	...	0-0-2	25-2-2	174-5-7	
9	12	Do.	Ahmad Khan-Zai.	Chashma Jio	64	Chishti Maududi Sayeds	2-0-31	40-0-19	...	...	0-3-26	27-0-37	...	1-0-34	72-2-27	95-1-5	
10	33	Kuchlak	Kuchlak	Viala Kuchlak	1	K. B. Arbab Sher Zamen Khan Kasi, Ahmad Khanzai.	...	44-0-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	44-0-35	69-7-7	
11	40	Nan Hissar	Babozai	Karez Gadai	15	Sardar Ghous Baksh and others Sarajzai Raisania.	...	84-3-6	0-2-27	...	141-0-20	230-1-9	...	48-0-32	505-0-14	120-0-0	
12	41	Do.	Do.	Karez Mir	14	Buland Khan and other Raisanis	...	63-3-34	17-2-32	...	...	136-2-16	...	28-0-20	249-1-22	47-15-6	
13	43	Do.	Do.	Karez Muslikh	9	Sardar Bak'tiar Khan and Mir Hasil Khan, sons of Allahyar Khan and others Bastamzai Raisania.	...	151-2-30	5-2-30	...	30-0-15	51-1-19	...	112-3-2	851-2-16	407-8-4	
14	44	Do.	Agbharg	Karez Charohi	15	Ditto	...	21-0-18	0-3-33	...	...	7-2-19	...	10-2-2	40-1-32	30-0-0	

15	45	Do.	Do.	Do.	8	As a serial No. 11	71-0-11	0-1-7	...	3-2-24	8-3-4	...	7-0-24	90-3-34	170-0-0
16	46	Do.	Do.	Do.	13	Sardar Ghans Baksh and other Sarazais and Raosinzi Raisanis.	22-2-10	10-3-1	5-1-38	9-3-16	58-1-7	...	13-0-35	338-0-20	475-0-0
17	47	Do.	Do.	Do.	134	Bahlo Khan and other Raosinzi and other Raosinzi Raisanis.	123-3-39	4-1-30	31-0-7	43-3-19	138-0-20	...	1-02-1-32	448-9-27	207-11-10
18	48	Do.	Do.	Do.	134	Bahlo Khan and other Raosinzi Raisanis.	1-1-1	...	...	2-0-30	97-3-24	...	2-0-18	104-1-33	1-7-10
19	49	Do.	Do.	Do.	12	Sardar Bakhtiar Khan and other Raosinzi Raisanis.	125-1-32	11-1-6	...	...	64-0-31	...	45-3-25	248-3-14	240-0
20	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	15	Isani and Rustamzai Raisanis.	404-0-37	42-3-17	12-0-27	28-3-29	100-1-22	...	271-0-37	860-3-10	453-5-1
21	51	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Ballo Khan and other Raosinzi Raisanis.	3-1-1	...	25-2-11	41-3-39	241-2-12	...	34-2-13	346-3-36	25-11-8
22	52	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Abdul Fahman Khan and other Isani Raisanis.	...	...	177-2-34	175-3-14	671-1-15	...	30-0-32	1,064-0-15	132-13-0
23	53	Do.	Do.	Do.	9	Raosinzi Raisanis	40-0-10	...	...	...	263-1-10	...	63-2-36	387-0-16	30-3-0
24	54	Do.	Do.	Do.	12	Isani and Rustamzai Raisanis	118-2-18	...	...	...	26-1-33	...	15-1-0	169-1-11	53-0-0
25	119	Sariab	Do.	Do.	The whole water mill.	Ahmad Khan and Karam Khan, sons of Ghulam Jan Mirozai Shahwanis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-0-0
26	120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Yasuf Khan, Son of Satak Khan, Mirozai Shahwanis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-0-0
27	121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Murad Khan and other Mirozai and Madat Khan and other Shurezai Shahwanis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-0-0
28	67	Sariab	Do.	Do.	10 Shabanas and 6 1/2 Pass.	B.—Three quarter grants, Chishti Maududi Sayeds	15-0-19	1,697-0-13	103-2-23	549-2-16	2,177-3-7	...	853-1-3	5,618-2-38 and three watermills	3,482-1-5
29	68	Do.	Do.	Do.	15 Shabanas and 3 1/2 Pass.	Litto	9-0-4	92-2-0	2-0-13	2-2-24	60-2-32	...	3-3-1	170-2-36	353-12-9
30	55	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	TOTAL	40-3-4	238-1-39	4-1-36	2-3-0	85-1-13	...	41-3-25	255-3-4	888-9-0
31	56	Do.	Do.	Do.	3	C—Half grants. Chishti Maududi Sayeds	...	10-3-30	636-0-33	1-6-1-38	224-2-4	35-2-7	132-0-12	1,214-2-34	15-7-52
32	56	Do.	Do.	Do.	2 1/2	Ditto	...	30-0-11	...	2-2-14	6-3-32	...	5-0-25	4-3-38	78-5-3
33	59	Do.	Do.	Do.	5 Shabanas and 1 1/2 Pass.	Ditto	...	4-3-22	...	...	0-2-14	4-3-0	2-1-32	12-2-38	7-5-2
34	59	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Ditto	1-2-15	30-3-34	...	6-2-17	1-1-4	...	0-0-8	45-2-38	74-3-2

APPENDIX K—continued.

Classified list of Muafis in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District, as sanctioned in the regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil—contd.

Serial No.	Number in the detailed list.	Circle.	Manza.	Mahal.	No. of Shabanas.	Names of holders.	AREA.								Annual value of the sanctioned concession.	REMARKS.	
							Garden.	Abl.	Utada.	Sailba.	Khushkaba.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.			Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS I.—GRANTS TO BE MAINTAINED IN PERPETUITY—continued.																	
C—Half Grants—contd.																	
34	69	Sariab	Kirani	Karez Malik	11 Shabanas and 6½ Puss.	Chishli Maududi Sayeds	...	14-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	5-0-20	19-3-20	26-12-11	
35	70	Do.	Do.	Karez Hoji Ali	10 Shabanas and 2 Puss.	Ditto	...	56-1-10	...	...	...	...	...	1-0-2	57-1-12	107-5-3	
36	72	Do.	Do.	Karez Naurang	10 Shabanas	Ditto	...	12-0-7	...	...	1-3-14	...	...	...	15-2-23	25-2-2	
37	86	Do.	Khushkaba Takhtani	Khushkaba Takhtani	...	K. B. Arbab Sher Zaman Khan and Arbab Badal Jan Kasi Ahmad Khan-zais.	...	16-1-3	...	499-2-30	41-3-3	26-3-6	...	112-3-29	697-1-31	138-4-5	
38	102	Baleli	Karez-i-Baleli	Karez Shahi	11	Chishli Maududi Sayeds	...	4-0-24	0-2-36	...	...	0-3-22	0-1-36	0-0-12	6-1-10	6-6-1	
39	103	Do.	Shah Manda	Karez Sadiq	12 Shabanas and 6½ Puss.	Ditto	...	57-2-4	0-1-6	...	...	119-3-30	3-0-0	21-3-28	202-3-26	68-5-3	
40	104	Do.	Lo.	Chakul Khan Muhammad.	12 Shabana	The Shadrazai Sayeds, descendants of Taimur Shah.	0-1-8	8-1-33	...	...	...	0-0-14	...	0-2-23	9-1-38	9-0-0	
41	105	Do.	Do.	Chakul Khurd.	7½	The Shadrazai Sayeds	0-0-14	12-0-2	...	...	...	1-1-4	...	1-2-4	14-9-24	16-0-10	
42	106	Do.	Do.	Chakul Kalan.	9 Shabanas and 3½ Puss.	Chishti Maududi Sayeds and the Shadrazai Sayeds.	0-1-16	21-0-28	...	...	...	2-1-6	...	9-2-28	33-1-38	41-11-1	
43	107	Do.	Do.	Karez Habib Shah.	7½	Shadrazai Sayeds.	...	10-1-26	...	...	...	1-1-11	...	...	11-2-37	11-11-2	
44	108	Do.	Do.	Karez Mubarik	15½	Chishti Maududi Sayeds	...	58-2-10	0-1-28	...	10-3-16	4-3-22	...	10-0-22	84-3-28	78-2-11	
45	124	Sariab	Kirani	Karez Mast	1 Water Mill. Half muafi and half khalsa.	Sayed Muhammad Alam Shah, son of Sayed Muhammad Ashraf Shah Chishti Maududi Sayed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18-0-0	
TOTAL							4-2-13	362-3-7	1-1-30	1,25-3-13	230-0-22	390-3-9	48-3-3	302-3-18	2,471-3-35 and ½ water mill.	894-0-10	
Total of the grants in perpetuity							69-0-36	2,398-1-19	109-2-9	1,87-3-10	781-2-38	2,653-3-29	49-3-3	1,171-3-0	8,517-0-33 and 3½ watermills.	5,618-9-0	

## CLASS II--GRANTS FOR LIFE

[illegible]

M 2

## APPENDIX K--continued.

Classified list of Muqfs in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District, as sanctioned in the regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil--contd.

Serial No.	Number in the detailed list.	Circle.	Muaza.	Mahal.	No. of Shabanas.	Names of holders.	ABBA.								Annual value of the sanctioned concess- ion.	Remarks.		
							Garden.	Abi.	Uftada.	Saibaba.	Khushkaba.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.			Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS II.--GRANTS FOR LIFE--continued.																		
A. (1) Full grants to be continued for lives of the present holders and then to be resumed.---contd.																		
19	37	Nar Hissar	Khezi	Karez Saleh Muhammad.	12 Shabanas and 1 Saba.	Sardar Ghaus Baksh Khan and others Sarajzai Raisanis.	3-3-22	101-3-38	...	...	...	...	13-2-8	...	22-3-25	142-1-13	300-0-0	
20	33	Do.	Do.	Vicla Mchtarzai.	1 Shabana-roz (only water).	Sayed Muhammad Nur Jan Shadizai of Peshin Tahsil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34-0-0	
21	39	Do.	Nau Hissar	Karez Khalil	16½	K. S. Malik Bahand Din Baizai	...	17-1-10	...	...	...	6-1-20	119-2-24	...	31-1-14	174-2-28	33-0-0	
22	42	Do.	Babozai	Karez Babozai	Nil	Isa Khan, son of the late K. S. Malik Majid Khan Baizai.	...	...	...	...	...	71-3-10	29-1-31	...	0-3-31	102-0-32	17-15-3	
23	122	Darraani	...	Beran Tangi (within the cantonment limits)	The whole water mill.	Muhamad Yusuf and Mulla Iwaz Afghan Yusufzai of Maenza Khali.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50-0-0	
TOTAL							28-1-55	45-3-37	19-3-8	...	...	207-0-38	1,074-0-3	...	153-2-16	1,942-0-17 and one water mill.	1,48-5-1	
A. (2).--Grants to be continued in full for lives of the present holders, half or the lives of their next successors and then to be resumed.																		
24	29	Kuchlak	Mal'azai	Karez Akbar	4½	Sardar Bakhtiar Khan and other Raisanis and Malik Akbar Satar, son of Akbar Afghan Kakar Mallazai.	0-0-14	38-1-8	2-2-30	...	...	32-0-25	40-1-27	...	3-2-24	...	88-10-3	
25	31	Do.	Do.	Khuskaba Mallazai.	Nil	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	31-1-28	33-3-13	...	13-3-11	79-0-12	3-14-10	
TOTAL							0-1-14	38-1-8	2-2-3	...	...	63-2-13	74-1-0	...	...	196-1-20	87-9-1	



No.	Sariat	Name	Rank	Grants of half Muddas sanctioned for lives of the present holders	Date	Amount	Year	Total
26	Shamozai	Chakral Halim Khan.	11	Hasni Shahwanis . . . . .	0-1-22	43-3-31	...	...
27	Do.	Karez Shadan-zai.	13	Stulanjai Kambrani Khushhalzai, and Hasni Shahwanis and Khanazads.	4-3-16	154-3-26	...	...
28	Do.	Karcz Darakhhti (including Chak Dargah).	5	Hasni and Mirozai Shahwanis . . . . .	3-2-14	21-2-1	...	...
29	Do.	Do.	3j	Sadulla Khan, son of Mian Khan Hasni Shahwani	...	23-0-7	...	...
30	Do.	Khali	...	Hasni Shahwanis . . . . .	2-3-12	39-1-14	...	...
31	Do.	Aziz Khan	3	Abdul Nabi and Assad Khan, sons of Aziz Khan Mirozai Shahwanis.	...	8-2-34	...	...
32	Do.	Do.	7	Shabnans and 3 Passes.	1-0-27	23-1-5	...	...
33	Do.	Do.	12	Mirozai, Barezai, Khawjozai and Sherzai Shahwanis.	6-3-12	161-3-23	...	...
34	Do.	Karez Ghurzan	15	Mirozai Shahwanis . . . . .	1-2-12	42-2-12	...	...
35	Do.	Habib Khan Narecha Khan Muhammad.	12	Mirozai, Surezai and Hasni Shahwanis.	0-1-13	39-1-10	...	...
36	Do.	Kechi Beg.	1	Hasni Shahwanis . . . . .	0-1-9	4-2-3	...	...
37	Do.	Do.	74	Khawjozai, Sherzai, Hasni, Mirozai and Surezai Shahwanis.	2-1-28	114-2-13	...	...
38	Do.	Kasi.	16 Talab.	Abdul Rahman and other Isani Raisanis.	1-0-21	25-3-35	...	...
39	Sariab	Karez Darakhhti (including Chak Darakhhti).	2j	Hasni Shahwanis, Kambrani Khushhalzai and Yusuf Khan Khanazad.	1-3-20	11-0-28	...	...
40	Do.	Do.	6	Khawjozai, Shahwanis and Lahri Shingranis.	3-1-32	21-3-36	...	...
41	Do.	Do.	8j	Hasni, Barezai and Khawjozai Shahwanis, Kambrani Khushhalzais, Brahui Kurd and Khanazad.	4-1-19	33-3-1	...	...
42	Do.	Kirez Haji Ali	14	Khair Shah, son of Akhtar Shah Brahui Shahi of Mausa Khalli.	...	1-0-7	...	...

## APPENDIX K--continued.

Classified list of Muafis in the Quetta Tehsil, Quetta-Peshawar District, as sanctioned in the regular Settlement of the Quetta Tehsil--contd.

Serial No.	Number in the detailed list.	Circle.	Mauza.	Mahal.	No. of Subanas.	Names of holders.	AREA.							Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.	Total.	Annual value of the sanctioned concession.	REMARKS.
							Garden.	Abi.	Utada.	Sallaba.	Khushkaba.	Culturable.	Chaman.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
CLASS II.—GRANTS FOR LIFE—continued.																			
C.—Grants of half Muafis to be continued for lives of the present holders—contd.																			
43	73	Sariah	Kirani	Karez Naurang	2½	Khair Shah, son of Akhtar Shah Bahri Shahi of Mauza Khali.	...	1-2-25	...	...	1-1-29	...	...	...	3-0-5	5-9-8			
44	74	Do.	Aziz Khan.	Karez Lakhmir	8½	Sherzai, Mirozai and Surezai Shahwanis.	0-3-11	57-0-18	1-0-31	...	1-0-37	0-3-20	...	1-2-14	62-3-11	92-0-8			
45	77	Do.	Do.	Karez Sardar	1 Shabana-roz.	Sherzai and Mirozai Shahwanis	...	...	...	...	0-1-16	...	...	...	0-1-16	7-12-10			
46	80	Do.	Habib Khan.	Karez Khuni	10½	Surezai, Barezai, Mirozai, Khawrozai and Sherzai Shahwanis.	...	48-2-10	...	...	...	7-1-15	...	4-2-18	60-2-3	57-13-10			
47	82	Do.	Keechi Beg.	Karez Ghulam Jan.	5½	Mirozai, Surezai, Heani and Khawrozai Shahwanis.	...	28-1-6	...	...	...	1-2-21	...	2-3-35	32-2-23	90-1-9			
48	83	Do.	Do.	Karez Keechi Beg.	2½	Hasni Shahwanis	2-1-10	46-2-3	...	...	...	...	...	1-1-14	50-0-27	90-1-9			
49	87	Do.	Ahmad Khanzai.	Karez Adam	3	Chishti Mandandi Sayeds	0-0-16	9-3-13	...	...	...	0-2-33	...	0-0-2	10-2-30	8-13-10			
50	88	Do.	Do.	Karez Sanjar	3½	Ditto.	...	41-2-29	...	...	...	1-2-36	...	1-0-34	44-2-19	53-10-5			
51	89	Kasi	Shaldara	Khus h k a b a Yaseenzi.	Nil.	Bamezai Durrani	...	...	...	103-2-3	0-3-0	100-1-6	...	14-3-2	218-1-11	51-7-1			
52	90	Do.	Kasi	Karez Inayat Khan	16½ Talab.	Inayat Khan and other Isiani Baiesnis.	...	4-2-35	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-0	4-3-35	10-6-7			
53	92	Do.	Do.	Karez Din Mahamad	8	Akmal Bahman and other Isiani Baiesnis.	1-0-25	20-1-27	0-0-5	...	...	...	...	0-3-6	2-1-23	47-13-8			
54	93	Durrani	Kotwal	Karez Mahamad Azam.	1½	Bamezai Durrani	0-0-8	39-3-20	...	...	14-1-32	0-0-30	...	5-2-10	60-0-20	49-12-5			
55	94	Do.	Do.	Khus h k a b a Surwan.	Nil.	Ismailzai Popalzai Durrani	...	19-1-35	...	...	39-0-10	...	...	2-3-27	61-1-32	14-9-10			
56	95	Do.	Do.	Khus h k a b a Tarin Shahr.	Do.	Ismailzai Popalzai Durrani and Bamezai Durrani.	...	...	...	...	11-3-7	...	...	...	11-3-7	1-7-7			



## APPENDIX K—continued.

Classified list of Muafis in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District, as sanctioned in the regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil—contd.

Serial No.	Number in the detail list.	Circle.	Manza.	Mahal.	No. of Shabanas.	Names of holders.	AREA.								Annual value of the sanctioned concession.	REMARKS.	
							Garden.	Abl.	Urtad.	Salab.	Khuahkaba.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.			Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS III.—GRANTS FOR THE TERM OF SETTLEMENT AND THEN TO BE RESUMED																	
1	18	Kasi	Kasi	Kares Tazi	..	Anjuman Islamia, Quetta	..	..	..	..	..	1-3-32	..	0-02	1-3-34	9-5-2	
2	19	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Sansan Dharan Sabha, Quetta	1-2-37	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-1-10	2-0-7	11-1-6	
3	20	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Arya Samaj, Quetta (Gurukul party)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-3-19	0-3-19	4-2-0	
4	22	Do.	Hudda	Chashma Hudda	Shaban-ara.	Pir Abdusalam and others Afghan Khalil Materials of Peshin.	..	4-2-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4-2-3	30-10-11	
5	23	Durrani	Hanna	Killi Sahibzada	2½	Sahibzadas of Hanna	1-1-36	20-0-25	..	..	..	2-3-25	..	11-3-36	36-2-2	69-1-1	
6	35	Kuchlak	Kuchlak	Viala Kuchlak	1½	Abdulla Jan and Pir Abdusalam and others Afghan Khalil Materials of Peshin.	..	..	..	..	16-8-33	1-0-25	..	0-3-14	18-3-32	46-9-0	
TOTAL OF THE GRANTS FOR THE TERM OF THE SETTLEMENT AND THEN TO BE RESUMED.							8-0-33	24-2-27	..	..	16-3-33	6-0-2	..	14-0-1	64-3-16	170-13-8	

ABSTRACT.

GRANTS TO BE MAINTAINED IN PERPETUITY —											
A. Full grants . . . . .											
15-0-19	1,697-0-13	103-2-23	251-3-37	549-3-16	2,177-3-7	...	823-1-3	5,618-2-38 and three water mills.	3,482-1-5		
B. Three quarter grants . . . . .											
49-3-4	238-1-39	4-1-36	...	2-3-0	85-1-13	...	45-2-23	426-2-0	1,243-5-9		
C. Half grants . . . . .											
4-2-13	362-3-7	1-1-30	1,135-2-13	230-0-22	390-3-9	43-3-3	302-3-18	2,471-3-35 and 1 wa- ter mill.	89-0-10		
69-0-36	2,296-1-19	109-2-9	1,373-3-10	782-2-38	2,633-3-29	43-3-3	1,171-3-9	8,517-0-33 and 3 1/2 wa- ter mills.	5,618-8-0		
TOTAL											
23-1-35	459-3-37	19-3-8	...	207-0-38	1,074-0-3	...	133-2-16	1,942-0-17 and 1 water mill.	1,480-5-1		
GRANTS FOR LIVES—											
A. (1) Full grants to be continued for lives of the present holders and then to be resumed											
0-0-14	38-1-8	2-2-30	...	63-2-13	74-1-0	...	17-1-35	196-1-20	87-9-1		
A. (2) Grants to be continued in full for lives of the present holders, half for the lives of their next successors and then to be resumed . . . . .											
26-1-26	710-2-14	0-1-2	...	114-3-14	49-2-38	12-3-23	102-0-17	1,016-3-14	2,014-5-6		
B. Grants of 1/2 muafis sanctioned for lives of the present holders . . . . .											
22-0-22	1,322-2-37	32-1-24	102-2-3	130-3-31	461-2-15	4-2-5	316-1-39	2,420-1-16 and 1 1/2 wa- ter mills.	1,786-10-1		
C. Grants of half muafis to be continued for lives of the present holders. . . . .											
77-0-17	2,530-2-16	62-0-24	102-2-3	536-2-16	1,659-2-16	17-1-28	589-2-27	5,575-2-27 and 2 1/2 wa- ter mills.	5,368-13-9		
TOTAL											
3-0-33	24-2-27	...	...	16-3-33	6-0-2	...	14-0-1	64-3-16	170-13-8		
149-2-6	4,853-2-22	171-2-33	1,490-1-13	1,336-1-7	4,319-2-7	61-0-31	1,775-1-37	14,157-2-36 and 5 1/2 water mills.	11,158-3-5		
GRAND TOTAL										Fluctuating 796-14-0	Fixed, 10,421-5-5



DIX L.

*Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District.*

[illegible]





DIX L—continued.

Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—continued.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
REGULAR SETTLEMENT SURVEY.																REMARKS.
UNCULTIVATED.						DETAIL OF THE GOVERNMENT AREA HELD BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.										
Total cultivated area.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated area.	Grand total of the Government area.	In charge of the Political Agent.	In charge of Political Agent annually leased to Landlords or cultivated by tenants.	Held by the Municipality.	Held by the Forest Department.	Possessed by the Public Works Department.	Possessed by the Military Works Department.	Held by the Cantonment Committee.	Held by the Gymkhana Committee.	Possessed by the Railway Department.		
...	...	...	1-1-7	1-1-7	1-1-7	1-1-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-3-29	0-3-29	0-3-29	0-3-29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-0-10	1-0-10	1-0-10	1-0-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13-2-8	13-2-8	13-2-8	...	...	...	...	4-0-14	...	...	...	9-1-34	...	
...	...	...	13-2-17	13-2-17	13-2-17	...	...	...	...	4-1-39	...	...	...	9-0-18	...	
...	...	...	30-1-31	30-1-31	30-1-31	2-1-6	...	...	...	8-2-13	...	...	...	18-2-12	...	
...	6-0-8	...	99-2-34	106-3-2	106-3-2	41-0-9	...	...	...	0-0-7	...	...	...	64-2-26	...	
17-0-14	...	...	36-1-30	36-1-30	53-2-4	53-2-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One artesian well in this mahal is owned by Government.	
...	...	...	2-1-14	2-1-14	2-1-14	2-1-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-3-14	1-3-14	1-3-14	1-3-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4-1-11	4-1-11	4-1-11	4-1-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-0-15	1-0-15	1-0-15	1-0-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2-2-16	2-2-16	2-2-16	2-2-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	15-0-19	5-0-0	20-0-19	20-0-19	20-0-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5-1-35	5-1-35	5-1-35	4-1-37	...	...	...	0-3-38	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9-3-23	9-3-23	9-3-22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-3-2	...	
17-0-14	...	15-0-19	08-3-37	64-0-16	101-0-30	90-1-10	...	...	...	0-3-38	...	...	...	9-3-22	...	
1,283-2-21	316-3-31	15-0-19	483-0-14	815-0-24	2,098-3-5	165-2-35	1,790-1-24	...	...	4-9-26	...	...	...	93-0-20	...	
...	...	...	3-2-16	3-3-16	3-2-16	...	...	...	...	3-2-16	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-0-21	0-0-21	0-0-21	0-0-21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-2-35	0-2-35	0-2-35	0-2-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-2-27	0-2-27	0-2-27	0-2-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-1-23	0-1-23	0-1-23	0-1-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-1-1	0-1-1	0-1-1	0-1-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	0-2-28	...	1-3-29	2-2-17	2-2-17	1-3-14	...	0-0-16	...	...	...	...	...	0-2-28	One artesian well in this mahal belongs to the Municipality Committee. Zemindars have right to use its water only for three days in a month and rest of the water used by the Municipality for trees along the road side.	
0-0-25	0-0-29	...	49-1-20	49-2-9	49-2-34	26-1-35	...	...	...	1-3-6	...	...	...	21-1-33	...	
...	...	...	0-1-23	0-1-23	0-1-23	...	...	...	...	0-1-23	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-3-0	0-3-0	0-3-0	...	...	...	...	0-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	
0-0-25	0-3-17	...	58-0-35	59-0-12	59-0-37	90-1-26	...	0-0-16	...	6-2-5	...	...	...	23-0-21	...	
...	...	...	11-3-15	11-8-15	11-3-15	...	...	7-2-23	...	4-0-32	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10-3-3	10-3-3	10-3-3	...	...	...	...	10-3-3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	22-2-18	32-2-18	23-2-18	...	...	7-2-23	...	1-3-35	...	...	...	...	...	

One artesian well in this mahal is also owned by Government.

One artesian well in this mahal belongs to the Municipal Committee. The Zemindars have a right to use its water only for three days in a month and the rest of the water is used by the Municipality for trees along the road side.

Statement showing Government lands in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Serial No.	Circle.	Mauza.	Mahal.	AREA ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT														
				CULTIVATED.														
				Permanent Abi (Having permanent source of water supply).						Mustaari Abi (Irrigated with borrowed water).				Uftada.	Safaba.	Khushkaba.		
				Garden.	Two crops in a year.	One crop in a year.	Three crops in four years.	One crop in two years.	One crop in four years.	Total.	Garden.	One crop in a year.	One crop in two years.				One crop in four years.	Total.
54	Kasi	Kasi	Chashma Khud- do.	0-1-2	...	0-1-39	...	...	...	0-3-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	"	"	Oynkhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	"	"	Chakal Shakar- ullah.	...	...	...	...	0-2-34	...	0-2-34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	"	"	Karez Wazir Muhamad.	...	...	1-2-10	1-3-16	...	...	3-1-28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	"	"	Karez Tazi	43-2-3	...	41-1-39	...	...	...	84-0-2	...	...	...	...	...	1-2-5	...	...
59	"	"	Karez Muafi	4-3-37	...	...	...	...	...	4-3-37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	"	"	Chak Sirki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL OF MAUZA KASI.	47-3-2	...	43-2-8	1-3-16	0-2-34	...	93-3-20	...	...	...	...	...	1-2-5	...	...
61	"	Tirkha Kasi	Karez Sâlo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	"	"	Karez Sabzal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	"	"	Chashma Tir- kha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	"	"	Yakh Ab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	"	"	Karez Shâho- zai.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	"	"	China Nihal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL OF MAUZA TIR- KHA KASI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	"	Hudda	Chashma Hud- da.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-2-3	0-1-3	...	0-3-6	...	...	...	...
68	"	"	Chaman Sar- kûri.	6-3-22	...	10-3-16	24-1-7	...	...	42-0-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL OF MAUZA HUD- DA.	6-3-22	...	10-3-16	24-1-7	...	...	42-0-5	...	0-2-3	0-1-3	...	0-3-6	...	...	...
69	"	Hubib	Chashma Habib	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-8	...	...	0-0-8	...	...	...	...
70	"	"	Karez Atta Muhamad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-25	...	0-0-25	...	...	...	...
71	"	"	Karez Islam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL OF MAUZA HA- BIB	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-8	0-0-25	...	0-0-33	...	...	...	...
72	"	Killi Chabo.	Naib Karez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL OF THE KASI CIRCLE	54-2-24	...	54-1-24	26-0-23	0-2-34	...	135-3-25	0-0-25	0-2-11	0-1-28	...	1-0-24	1-2-5	...	...

DIX L—continued.

Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—continued.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
REGULAR SETTLEMENT SURVEY.															REMARKS.
Total cultivated area.	UNCULTIVATED.				Grand total of the Government area.	DETAIL OF THE GOVERNMENT AREA HELD BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.									
	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated area.		In charge of the Political Agent.	In charge of Political Agent annually leased to Jiradars or cultivated by tenants.	Held by the Municipality.	Held by the Forest Department.	Possessed by the Public Works Department.	Possessed by the Military Works Department.	Held by the Cantonment Committee.	Held by the Gymkhana Committee.	Possessed by the Railway Department.	
0-3-1	...	...	19-0-22	10-0-22	10-3-23	...	...	7-2-13	11-3-11	0-1-30	...	...	...	...	There is one artesian well in this mahal which belongs to the Gymkhana Committee.
"	...	...	82-3-28	82-3-28	82-3-28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82-3-28	...	
0-2-34	...	...	0-1-32	0-1-32	1-0-26	1-0-26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The whole water of this mahal is divided into 6 'Talabs' of which the Government also owns 4 'Talabs.'
3-1-26	...	...	3-1-28	3-1-28	0-3-14	...	...	1-0-3	..	2-1-25	...	...	...	3-1-26	
85-2-7	62-2-10	60-3-30	265-1-22	388-3-22	474-1-29	17-3-26	...	130-1-4	...	128-0-35	...	0-1-25	...	101-2-19	One half of the water of Karez Tazi is owned by the Municipal Committee and the Cantonment. The Government also owns 6 artesian wells and the whole water of Barnes Karez and Gurná Karez in this mahal. The above mentioned artesian wells are only such as are used for the purposes of irrigation.
4-3-37	...	5-0-18	1-0-35	6-1-13	11-1-10	...	...	11-1-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7-1-9	7-1-9	7-1-9	1-1-33	...	...	...	5-0-4	...	...	...	0-3-12	The whole water of Karez Musfi is owned by Government except that 4 plots of garden land owned by private persons get water according to requirements of the land.
95-1-25	62-2-10	66-0-8	379-3-16	508-1-34	603-3-19	20-2-5	...	166-0-30	11-3-11	156-0-23	...	0-1-25	82-3-28	195-3-17	
...	...	...	7-0-25	7-0-25	7-0-25	7-0-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2-3-32	2-3-32	2-3-32	2-3-32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13-2-32	13-2-32	13-2-32	5-1-1	...	...	...	7-3-10	0-2-21	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2-3-34	2-3-34	2-3-34	2-2-0	...	...	...	0-1-34	...	...	...	...	
...	0-1-28	...	5-3-14	0-1-2	6-1-2	2-1-2	...	...	...	4-0-0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-1-16	1-1-16	1-1-16	1-1-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	0-1-28	...	33-3-33	34-1-21	34-1-21	21-1-36	...	...	...	12-1-4	0-2-21	...	...	...	
0-3-6	...	...	7-0-38	7-0-38	8-0-4	2-1-14	...	...	...	...	5-2-30	...	...	...	
42-0-5	12-3-9	...	4-2-20	17-1-29	59-1-34	57-1-34	...	...	...	...	2-0-0	...	...	...	In this mahal the whole water of Chaman Karez belongs to Government.
42-3-11	12-3-9	...	11-3-13	24-2-27	67-1-38	50-3-8	...	...	...	...	7-2-30	...	...	...	
0-0-5	...	...	42-1-37	42-1-37	42-2-5	4-3-14	...	...	...	...	12-1-15	...	...	25-1-16	Half of the water of Chashma Habib is owned by Government and is used for the Cantonment. The other half belongs to the Zamindars.
0-0-25	...	...	1-2-2	1-2-2	1-2-27	0-0-34	...	...	...	1-1-33	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-3-32	0-3-32	0-3-32	...	...	...	...	0-3-32	...	...	...	...	
0-0-33	...	...	44-3-31	44-3-31	45-0-24	5-0-8	...	...	...	2-1-25	12-1-15	...	...	25-1-16	
...	...	...	5-0-36	5-0-36	5-0-36	5-0-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
138-2-14	78-2-24	66-0-8	506-3-27	609-1-10	837-3-33	142-2-0	...	163-3-28	11-3-11	172-1-12	20-2-26	0-1-25	82-3-28	243-1-14	



## DIX L—continued.

Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—continued.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
REGULAR SURVEY SETTLEMENT.						DETAIL OF THE GOVERNMENT AREA HELD BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.									REMARKS.
Total cultivated area.	UNCULTIVATED.			Total uncultivated area.	Grand total of the Government area.	In charge of the Political Agent.	In charge of Political Agent annually leased to Landrears or cultivated by tenants.	Held by the Municipality.	Held by the Forest Department.	Possessed by the Public Works Department.	Possessed by the Military Works Department.	Held by the Cantonment Committee.	Held by the Gymkhana Committee.	Possessed by the Railway Department.	
...	...	...	21-1-3	21-1-3	21-1-3	...	...	...	...	6-0-5	6-1-1	...	...	8-3-37	In this mahal the Government has a right to take water according to requirements of the land from Surmagtzi viāla.
...	...	...	1-0-22	1-0-22	1-0-22	...	...	...	...	1-0-22	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-0-37	1-0-37	1-0-37	...	...	...	...	1-0-37	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-0-30	1-0-30	1-0-30	...	...	...	...	1-0-30	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-3-20	1-3-20	1-3-20	...	...	...	...	1-3-20	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3-0-27	3-0-27	3-0-27	...	...	...	...	3-0-27	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29-3-19	29-3-19	29-3-19	...	...	...	...	14-2-21	6-1-1	...	...	8-3-37	
...	0-0-4	...	12-0-8	12-0-12	12-0-12	10-0-39	...	...	...	...	1-3-13	...	...	...	
...	8-0-17	...	3-3-2	11-3-19	11-3-19	...	...	1-0-15	...	...	10-3-4	...	...	...	
5-0-19	...	...	3-2-39	3-2-30	8-3-18	...	...	5-2-19	...	3-0-39	...	...	...	...	
5-0-19	8-0-17	...	7-2-1	15-2-18	20-2-37	...	...	6-2-34	...	3-0-39	10-3-4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8-3-3	8-3-3	8-3-3	0-1-9	...	10-0-18	...	6-2-17	...	1-2-39	...	...	
...	...	...	0-0-28	0-0-28	0-0-28	...	...	...	...	0-0-28	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2-1-12	2-1-12	2-1-12	...	...	...	...	1-2-37	...	0-2-15	...	...	
...	...	...	2-0-3	2-0-3	2-0-3	...	...	...	...	0-2-15	...	1-1-28	...	...	
...	...	...	1-1-1	1-1-1	1-1-1	...	...	...	...	0-1-27	...	0-3-14	...	...	
6-1-18	0-0-16	...	8-1-25	8-2-1	13-3-19	5-3-2	...	...	...	1-3-18	6-0-8	0-1-31	...	...	
...	...	...	0-0-21	0-0-21	0-0-21	...	...	...	...	0-0-21	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-0-31	0-0-31	0-0-31	...	...	...	...	0-0-31	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-2-4	0-2-4	0-2-4	...	...	...	...	0-2-4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-3-22	1-3-22	1-3-22	...	...	...	...	1-1-5	...	0-2-17	...	...	
...	...	...	1-0-28	1-0-28	1-0-28	...	...	...	...	1-0-28	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-0-14	1-0-14	1-0-14	...	...	...	...	1-0-14	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-3-27	0-3-27	0-3-27	...	...	...	...	0-3-27	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-0-3	1-0-3	1-0-3	...	...	...	...	1-0-3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-0-35	0-0-35	0-0-35	...	...	...	...	0-0-35	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-1-26	1-1-26	1-1-26	...	...	...	...	1-1-26	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-1-10	0-1-10	0-1-10	...	...	...	...	0-1-10	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-2-3	1-2-3	1-2-3	...	...	...	...	1-2-3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-0-28	0-0-28	0-0-28	...	...	...	...	0-0-28	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3-2-21	3-2-21	3-2-21	...	...	...	...	3-2-31	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-3-7	0-3-7	0-3-7	...	...	...	...	0-3-7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-2-20	0-2-20	0-2-20	...	...	...	...	0-2-20	...	...	...	...	
...	6-0-31	0-1-34	2-3-17	2-3-2	9-3-2	...	...	...	...	2-3-2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-1-7	0-1-7	0-1-7	...	...	...	...	0-1-7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-1-24	0-1-24	0-1-24	...	...	...	...	0-1-24	...	...	...	...	



DIX L—continued.

Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—continued.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
REGULAR SETTLEMENT SURVEY.						DETAIL OF THE GOVERNMENT AREA HELD BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.									REMARKS.
Total cultivated area.	UNCULTIVATED.				Grand total of the Government area.	In charge of the Political Agent.	In charge of Political Agent annually leased to Landlords or cultivated by tenants.	Held by the Municipality.	Held by the Forest Department.	Possessed by the Public Works Department.	Possessed by the Military Works Department.	Held by the Cantonment Committee.	Held by the Gymkhana Committee.	Possessed by the Railway Department.	
...	...	...	1-1-8	1-1-8	1-1-8	...	...	...	...	1-1-8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2-3-17	2-3-17	3-3-17	...	...	...	...	2-3-17	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-2-20	0-2-20	0-2-20	...	...	...	...	0-2-20	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-2-23	0-2-23	0-2-23	...	...	...	...	0-2-23	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-2-7	0-2-7	0-2-7	...	...	...	...	0-2-7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3-1-11	3-1-11	3-1-11	...	...	...	...	3-1-11	...	...	...	...	
5-1-18	6-1-7	0-1-34	51-1-20	58 0-27	63-2-5	6-0-11	...	0-0-18	...	45-3-24	6-0-8	5-1-24	...	...	
...	...	...	4-1-7	4-1-7	4-1-7	...	...	...	...	4-1-7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6-3-3	6-3-3	6-3-3	...	...	...	...	6-3-3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2-2-9	2-2-9	2-2-9	...	...	...	...	2-2-9	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13-2-19	13-2-19	13-2-19	...	...	...	...	13-2-19	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5-0-10	5-0-10	5-0-10	...	...	...	...	5-0-10	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4-1-29	4-1-29	4-1-29	...	...	...	...	4-1-29	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2-1-20	2-1-20	2-1-20	...	...	...	...	2-1-20	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7-2-5	7-2-5	7-2-5	...	...	...	...	7-2-5	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9-3-5	9-3-5	9-3-5	...	...	...	...	9-3-5	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-1-37	0-1-37	0-1-37	...	...	...	...	0-1-37	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2-1-25	2-1-25	2-1-25	...	...	...	...	2-1-25	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	32-0-11	32-0-11	32-0-11	...	...	...	...	32-0-11	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-1-24	0-1-24	0-1-24	...	...	...	...	0-1-24	...	...	...	...	
...	7-3-30	...	35-1-9	43-0-30	43-0-30	...	...	...	...	...	13-2-13	...	...	29-2-26	
...	8-1-8	...	12-2-24	15-3-32	15-3-32	...	...	...	...	...	5-0-6	...	...	10-3-26	
...	...	...	0-3-38	0-3-38	0-3-38	0-3-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-3-23	0-3-23	0-3-23	0-3-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	11-0-38	...	50-0-38	61-1-36	61-1-36	1-3-21	...	...	...	0-1-24	18-2-19	...	...	40-2-12	
10-1-37	25-2-26	0-1-34	106-3-2	222-4-22	233-1-19	18-0-31	...	6-3-13	...	100-3-18	43-2-5	5-1-24	...	4-2-9	
...	...	...	2-3-13	2-3-13	2-3-13	2-3-13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-3-5	0-3-5	0-3-5	0-3-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2-2-39	2-2-39	2-2-39	2-2-39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-2-36	1-2-36	1-2-36	1-2-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Statement showing Government lands in the*

[illegible]



DIX L—continued.

Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—continued.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
REGULAR SETTLEMENT SURVEY.						DETAIL OF THE GOVERNMENT AREA HELD BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.										REMARKS.
Total cultivated area.	UNCULTIVATED.				Grand total of the Government area.	In charge of the Political Agent.	In charge of Political Agent annually leased to liardars or cultivated by tenants.	Held by the Municipality.	Held by the Forest Department.	Possessed by the Public Works Department.	Possessed by the Military Works Department.	Held by the Cantonment Committee.	Held by the Gymkhana Committee.	Possessed by the Railway Department.		
	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated area.												
...	...	...	0-1-21	0-1-21	0-1-21	0-1-21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3-0-26	3-0-26	3-0-26	1-0-2	...	...	...	...	2-0-24	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11-3-20	11-2-20	11-2-20	9-1-36	...	...	...	...	2-0-24	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14-2-13	14-2-13	14-2-13	7-1-2	...	...	...	...	2-1-38	...	...	4-3-13	...	
...	...	...	0-2-1	0-2-1	0-2-1	0-2-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-2-4	0-2-4	0-2-4	0-2-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-2-21	0-2-21	0-2-21	0-2-21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-3-5	1-3-5	1-3-5	1-3-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-0-7	0-0-7	0-0-7	0-0-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18-0-11	18-0-11	18-0-11	10-3-0	...	...	...	...	2-1-38	...	...	4-3-13	...	
...	...	...	1-1-29	1-1-29	1-1-29	1-1-29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	0-1-4	0-1-4	0-1-4	...	...	...	...	0-1-4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1-2-33	1-2-33	1-2-33	1-1-29	...	...	...	0-1-4	...	...	...	...	...	
1-1-17	70-1-1	...	109-3-25	189-0-26	191-2-3	9-2-27	...	...	...	...	125-0-19	...	...	46-2-27	...	
23-1-38	4-3-24	...	1-0-28	6-0-12	29-2-10	...	29-2-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18-0-32	18-0-32	18-0-32	...	...	...	...	18-0-32	...	...	...	...	...	
68-0-33	15-3-2	...	3-3-13	19-2-15	87-3-8	...	87-3-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68-0-33	15-3-2	...	22-0-5	27-3-37	100-0-0	...	87-3-8	...	...	18-0-32	...	...	...	...	...	
93-0-8	90-3-27	...	161-2-2	255-1-29	348-1-37	31-1-12	117-1-18	...	...	18-1-26	120-3-1	...	...	1-2-10	...	
...	...	...	52-1-3	52-1-3	52-1-3	...	...	...	...	...	26-3-17	...	...	25-1-26	...	
...	...	...	12-3-26	12-3-26	12-3-26	...	...	...	...	...	4-0-13	...	...	8-3-13	...	
...	...	...	6-2-35	6-2-35	6-2-35	...	...	...	...	...	3-1-0	...	...	3-1-35	...	
...	...	...	6-2-23	6-2-23	6-2-23	...	...	...	...	...	1-2-10	...	...	5-0-13	...	
...	...	...	14-1-13	14-1-13	14-1-13	...	...	...	...	...	2-2-17	...	...	11-2-36	...	
...	...	...	92-3-20	92-3-20	92-3-20	...	...	...	...	...	38-1-17	...	...	54-2-3	...	
...	...	...	14-2-16	14-2-16	14-2-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14-2-16	...	
...	...	...	25-3-4	25-3-4	25-3-4	...	...	...	...	...	16-1-19	...	...	9-1-25	...	
...	13-2-18	...	36-2-20	50-1-7	50-1-7	2-2-31	...	...	...	...	12-3-23	...	...	34-2-33	...	
...	...	...	12-2-4	12-2-4	12-2-4	...	...	...	...	...	4-2-19	...	...	7-3-25	...	
...	13-2-18	...	49-0-33	62-3-11	62-3-11	2-2-31	...	...	...	...	17-2-2	...	...	43-2-18	...	
The whole water of this mahal is divided into 26 Shabanas and 34 Sáyás, of which 74 Sáyás belong to Government. 8 Sáyás in this mahal are equal to one Shabana-roz.																
The distribution of water in this mahal is according to 'Fasals' or 'Awars' (blocks of land) into which the land of each mahal is divided for purposes of cultivation. There are 3 Awars in this mahal known as Lwar Kooz and Sabz-Bár. Rabi crop is sown in Awars known as Lwar and Kooz in alternate years, while Kharif crop is sown each year in the Awars known as Sabz-Bár.																
The whole water of the mahal is divided into 10 Shabanas and 53 Sáyás when Lwar and Kooz 'Fasals' or 'Awars' are cultivated. Out of these 10 Shabanas and 53 Sáyás the Government owns 8 Sáyás. In Sabz-Bár cultivation the whole water is divided into 11 Shabanas and 11 Sáyás, of which the Government owns 8 Sáyás.																
7 Sáyás in this mahal make one Shabana-roz.																

*Statement showing Government lands in the*

[illegible]

DIX L—continued.

Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—continued.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
REGULAR SETTLEMENT SURVEY.						DETAIL OF THE GOVERNMENT AREA HELD BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.										REMARKS.
UNCULTIVATED.					Grand total of the Government area.											
Total cultivated area.	Culturable.	Channan.	Unculturable.	Total unculturable area.		In charge of the Political Agent.	In charge of Political Agent annually leased to landlords or cultivated by tenants.	Held by the Municipality.	Held by the Forest Department.	Possessed by the Public Works Department.	Possessed by the Military Works Department.	Held by the Cantonment Committee.	Held by the Gymkhana Committee.	Possessed by the Railway Department.		
...	...	...	12-3-0	12-3-0	12-3-0	...	...	...	...	...	6-2-1	...	...	7-0-39	The whole water of this mahal is divided into 364 shabanas, of which one shabana-roz is owned by Government.	
...	...	...	16-0-16	16-0-16	16-0-16	...	...	...	...	...	7-2-26	...	...	8-1-31		
0-2-36	...	...	3-3-26	3-3-26	4-2-22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-2-23		
...	...	...	8-2-39	8-2-39	8-2-39	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-10	...	...	8-1-20		
...	...	...	2-1-36	2-1-36	2-1-36	...	...	...	...	...	2-1-36	...	...	...		
0-2-36	...	...	48-3-37	43-3-37	44-2-33	...	...	...	...	...	16-0-1	...	...	28-2-32		
...	...	...	14-3-33	14-3-33	14-3-33	...	...	...	...	...	14-3-33	...	...	...		
3-3-38	...	...	398-1-31	398-1-31	402-1-29	366-3-20	5-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
424-0-12	452-0-36	...	9,302-3-7	9,756-0-3	10,179-0-15	9,483-1-3	673-1-11	...	...	...	22-2-1	...	...	...		
...	...	...	106-1-26	106-1-26	106-1-26	106-1-26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
332-3-0	266-0-19	...	127-1-10	393-1-29	727-0-29	47-3-14	679-1-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
130-0-0	314-0-3	...	2,207-3-9	2,621-3-11	2,651-3-11	2,188-3-27	402-3-24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13-0-32	123-1-5	...	1,020-1-37	1,142-3-2	1,156-3-14	1,123-3-19	32-0-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
906-0-2	1,154-2-23	...	13,163-1-0	14,317-3-22	15,222-3-24	13,347-0-29	1,853-0-34	...	...	...	22-2-1	...	...	...		
006-2-38	1,168-1-0	...	15,404-2-23	14,572-3-23	15,478-3-21	13,340-3-20	1,853-0-34	...	...	...	125-2-33	...	...	149-3-14		
...	...	...	4-3-16	4-3-16	4-3-16	...	...	...	...	...	4-3-16	...	...	...		
...	...	...	5-0-13	5-0-13	5-0-13	...	...	...	...	...	5-0-13	...	...	...		
...	...	...	4-1-27	4-1-27	4-1-27	...	...	...	...	...	4-1-27	...	...	...		
...	...	...	0-3-30	0-3-30	0-3-30	...	...	...	...	...	0-3-30	...	...	...		
...	...	...	15-1-6	15-1-6	15-1-6	...	...	...	...	...	15-1-6	...	...	...		
40-1-20	4-1-1	...	29-2-22	33-3-23	74-1-3	...	45-1-5	...	...	...	28-3-38	...	...	...		
...	...	...	10-3-20	10-3-20	10-3-20	...	...	...	...	...	10-3-20	...	...	...		
40-1-20	4-1-1	...	40-2-2	44-3-3	85-0-23	...	45-1-5	...	...	...	39-3-18	...	...	...		
...	4-2-29	...	102-2-32	107-1-21	107-1-21	...	...	...	...	...	107-1-21	...	...	...		
...	...	...	31-1-3	31-1-3	31-1-3	...	...	...	...	...	31-1-3	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1-0-29	1-0-29	1-0-29	...	...	...	...	...	1-0-29	...	...	...		
...	...	...	42-1-28	42-1-28	42-1-28	...	...	...	...	21-1-26	21-0-2	...	...	...		
...	...	...	8-1-30	8-1-30	8-1-30	...	...	...	...	8-1-30	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	83-1-10	83-1-10	83-1-10	...	...	...	...	29-3-16	53-1-34	...	...	...		

APPEN

Statement showing Government lands in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Serial No.	Circle.	Manza.	Mahal.	AREA ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT																
				CULTIVATED.																
				Permanent Abi (Having permanent source of water supply).							Mustanr Abi (Irrigated with borrowed water).							Uftada.	Sailaba.	Khushkaba.
				Garden.	Two crops in a year.	One crop in a year.	Three crops in four years.	One crop in two years.	One crop in four years.	Total.	Garden.	One crop in a year.	One crop in two years.	One crop in four years.	Total.					
178	Nau His-	Regi	Karez Kohna Isakhel.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
179	"	"	Karez Jadid Isakhel.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
180	"	"	Karez Zardad also called Zor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-20	...	...	...	0-0-20	...	...	...		
181	"	"	Karez Khan Muhamad also called Landi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10-0-16	...	...	10-0-16	...	...	...		
			TOTAL OF MAUSA REGI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-20	10-0-16	...	...	10-0-36	...	...	...		
182	"	Aghbarg	Khushkaba Zor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
183	"	Sinjadi	Karez Kohna.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
184	"	"	Khushkaba Khuni Tala.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			TOTAL OF MAUSA SINJADI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			TOTAL OF THE NAU HISSAR (CIRCLE).	...	...	6-2-31	...	22-2-16	4-3-38	34-1-4	...	0-0-20	10-0-16	...	10-0-36	6-0-16	...	...		
			TOTAL OF THE TARRIL.	80-0-6	...	108-1-14	36-0-18	377-3-39	91-0-25	693-2-23	0-0-36	2-0-33	12-3-14	3-1-10	18-2-12	70-3-30	1088-3-29	610-0-1		

DIX L—concluded.

Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—continued.

30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
REGULAR SETTLEMENT SURVEY.															
UNCULTIVATED.						DETAIL OF THE GOVERNMENT AREA HELD BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.									
Total cultivated area.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated area.	Grand total of the Government area.	In charge of the Political Agent.	In charge of Political Agent annually leased to Javadars or cultivated by tenants.	Held by the Municipality.	Held by the Forest Department.	Possessed by the Public Works Department.	Possessed by the Military Works Department.	Held by the Cantonment Committee.	Held by the Gymkhana Committee.	Possessed by the Railway Department.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	4-1-27	4-1-27	4-1-27	...	...	...	...	...	4-1-27	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6-3-31	6-3-31	6-3-31	...	...	...	...	...	6-3-31	...	...	...	
0-0-30	...	...	15-0-10	15-0-10	15-0-30	...	...	...	...	...	15-0-30	...	...	...	
10-0-16	40-3-0	...	19-1-12	59-0-18	69-0-34	...	...	...	...	...	69-0-34	...	...	...	
10-0-36	40-3-0	...	44-3-0	85-2-6	95-3-2	...	...	...	...	...	95-3-2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7-0-26	7-0-26	7-0-36	...	...	...	...	7-0-26	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8-0-37	8-0-37	8-0-37	...	...	...	...	8-0-37	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7-0-5	7-0-5	7-0-5	...	...	...	...	7-0-5	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15-1-2	15-1-2	15-1-2	...	...	...	...	15-1-2	...	...	...	...	
50-2-16	40-2-36	...	308-8-38	358-2-34	409-1-10	...	45-1-5	...	...	52-1-4	311-3-1	...	...	...	
3,482-0-14	1,728-0-24	81-2-21	15,114-2-26	16,924-1-31	19,406-2-5	13,707-3-27	3,806-1-1	170-3-0	11-3-11	402-1-36	631-1-26	5-3-0	82-3-28	587-1-27	

MIR SHAMS SHAH, K.B.,  
Settlement Extra Asst. Commr.  
in Baluchistan.

Showing area within the limits of the Quetta Municipality with the detail of lands owned by private persons

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Serial No. of Mauza.	Serial No. of Mahal.	Circle.	Mauza.	Mahal.	LANDS OWNED BY PRIVATE													
					CULTI-													
					Abi (Having permanent source of water supply).							Mustaar Abi (Irrigated with borrowed water).						
					Garden.	Two crops in a year.	One crop in a year.	Two crops in two years.	Three crops in four years.	One crop in two years.	One crop in four years.	Garden.	Three crops in two years.	One crop in a year.	Two crops in two years.	Three crops in four years.	One crop in two years.	One crop in four years.
1	1	Kasi	Kasi	Tani	28-8-21	...	43-2-11	...	20-3-30	33-2-33	0-1-38	6-0-11	...	23-1-32	...	...	21-3-29	6-0-13
	2	"	"	Muafi	0-3-27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	"	"	Karez Wazir Muhammad.	11-8-34	...	52-1-16	...	13-1-31	12-1-29	...	2-1-33	...	3-3-33	...	...	2-3-12	...
	4	"	"	Chashma Khuddo	3-1-21	...	24-0-25	...	10-1-7	15-1-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-28
	5	"	"	Chakal Shakarullah	...	...	4-1-34	...	...	2-3-34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	"	"	Chakal braich	...	...	5-3-15	...	2-3-25	2-0-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				TOTAL OF MAUZA KASI.	45-0-23	...	130-1-21	...	47-2-14	65-1-38	0-1-38	8-2-4	...	27-1-25	...	...	24-3-1	6-3-0
2	7	"	Shaldara	Khushkaba Yaseenzai.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	"	"	Khushkaba Kasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				TOTAL OF MAUZA SHALDARA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	"	Sirki	Karez Khurd Sirki	...	...	3-0-26	...	...	29-3-10	...	...	...	0-1-22	...	...	...	...
	10	"	"	Karez Sirki Kalan	...	...	...	...	...	1-0-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	"	"	Karez Sahibdad	...	...	...	...	...	3-2-39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				TOTAL OF MAUZA SIRKI.	...	...	3-0-26	...	...	34-2-26	...	...	...	0-1-22	...	...	...	...
4	12	Durrani	Killa Durrani.	Joe Babi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-3-23	2-0-3	29-3-24	...	1-1-4	...	0-1-27
	13	"	"	Karez Lal Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-2-31	...	1-3-16	7-0-25	...	0-1-35	...
				TOTAL OF MAUZA KILLA DURRANI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-2-14	2-0-3	31-3-0	7-0-25	1-1-4	0-1-35	0-1-27
				TOTAL OF THE TAHSIL.	45-0-23	...	133-2-7	...	47-2-14	101-0-24	0-1-38	22-0-18	2-0-3	59-2-7	7-0-25	1-1-4	25-0-36	6-3-27

DIX M.

as well as Government according to present settlement records of the Quetta Tashil, Quetta-Pishin District.

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
PERSONS.																	
VATED.				UNCULTIVATED.				Total area owned by private persons.	IN CHARGE OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.								
Uftada.	Total.	Kinshkaba.	Total.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.	Total.		Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				Total area in charge of the Political Agent.
									One crop in a year.			Total.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.	Total.	
9-2-8	194-2-23	7-2-13	203-0-35	42-1-21	4-2-5	140-3-16	183-3-2	395-3-37	0-3-0	...	...	0-3-0	...	...	10-1-27	10-1-27	11-0-27
...	0-3-27	...	0-3-27	...	...	0-0-15	0-0-15	1-0-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-1-34	99-3-22	1-3-10	101-2-32	0-3-68	...	3-3-0	4-2-33	106-1-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-1-13	53-3-30	...	53-3-30	0-2-19	...	3-1-13	3-3-32	57-3-22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-0-15	7-2-3	...	7-2-3	...	...	0-1-23	0-1-23	7-3-26	0-2-34	...	...	0-2-34	...	...	0-1-32	0-1-32	1-0-36
..	10-3-7	...	10-3-7	...	...	0-2-17	0-2-17	11-1-24	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
10-1-28	367-2-32	9-1-22	377-0-14	43-3-33	4-2-5	155-0-4	203-2-2	580-2-16	1-1-34	...	...	1-1-34	...	...	10-3-19	10-3-19	12-1-13
...	...	...	...	1-1-39	...	...	1-1-39	1-1-39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7-0-22	7-0-22	9-3-26	...	6-2-17	16-2-3	23-2-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7-0-22	7-0-22	11-1-25	...	6-2-17	18-0-2	25-0-24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	33-1-18	...	33-1-18	0-1-31	...	0-1-29	0-3-20	34-0-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1-0-17	...	1-0-17	...	...	...	...	1-0-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3-2-39	...	3-2-39	...	...	...	...	3-2-39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38-0-34	...	38-0-34	0-1-31	...	0-1-29	0-3-20	39-0-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2-3-27	48-1-28	...	48-1-28	21-1-25	...	11-2-27	33-0-12	61-2-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-0-7	12-0-34	...	12-0-34	24-3-15	...	1-0-29	26-0-4	38-0-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3-3-34	60-2-22	...	60-2-22	46-1-0	...	12-3-16	69-0-16	119-2-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14-1-23	466-2-8	16-2-4	483-0-12	102-0-9	4-2-5	174-3-26	281-2-0	704-2-12	1-1-34	...	...	1-1-34	...	...	10-3-19	10-3-19	12-1-13

## APPEN

Showing area within the limits of the Quetta Municipality with the detail of lands owned by private persons as

1	2	3	4	5	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
Serial No. of Mauza.	Serial No. of Mahal.	Circle.	Mauza.	Mahal.	DETAIL OF LANDS OWNED													
					HELD BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.										HELD BY THE			
					Cultivated.				Uncultivated.				Total area held by the Public Works Department.	Cultivated.				
					Garden.	One crop in a year.	Uftada.	Total.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.	Total.		Garden.	One crop in a year.	One crop in two years.	Total.	
1	1	Kasi	Kasi	Tazi	29-1-15	20-2-37	0-1-36	50-2-8	1-1-33	12-3-9	63-1-10	77-2-12	128-0-20	2-3-28	3-3-0	...	6-1-28	
	2	"	"	Musfi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-3-37	...	...	4-3-37	
	3	"	"	Karez Wazir Muhammad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	"	"	Chashma Khuddo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-2	0-1-39	...	0-3-1	
	5	"	"	Chakal Shakarullah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6	"	"	Chakal branch.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				TOTAL OF MAUZA KASI.	29-1-15	20-2-37	0-1-36	50-2-8	1-1-33	12-3-9	63-1-10	77-2-12	128-0-20	8-0-27	3-3-39	...	12-0-26	
2	7	"	Shaldara	Khushkaba Yaseenzai.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-6	0-1-6	0-1-6	...	...	...	...	
	8	"	"	Khushkaba Kasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				TOTAL OF MAUZA SHALDARA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-6	0-1-6	0-1-6	...	...	...	...	
3	9	"	Sirki	Karez Khurd Sirki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10	"	"	Karez Sirki Kalan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11	"	"	Karez Sahibdad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				TOTAL OF MAUZA SIRKI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	12	Durrani	Killa Durrani.	Joe Babi	...	...	...	...	8-0-17	...	2-2-27	10-3-4	10-3-4	...	...	...	...	
	13	"	"	Karez Lal Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mustaar 0-3-39	0-3-39	
				TOTAL OF MAUZA KILLA DURRANI.	...	...	...	...	8-0-17	...	2-2-27	10-3-4	10-3-4	...	...	0-3-39	0-3-39	
				TOTAL OF THE TANSIL.	29-1-15	20-2-37	0-1-36	50-2-8	9-2-10	12-3-9	66-1-3	88-2-23	139-0-30	8-0-27	3-3-39	0-3-39 Mustaar	13-0-25 Permanent. Abi 12-0-26 mustaar 0-3-39	



DIX M—concluded.

well as Government according to present settlement records of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District—concl.

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69										
BY GOVERNMENT.																		
MUNICIPALITY.					POSSESSED BY THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.													
Uncultivated.				Total area held by the Municipality.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.				Total area possessed by the Railway Department.	Unculturable area held by the Forest Department.	Unculturable area held by the Cantonment Committee.	Total area owned by Government.	Grand Total	REMARKS.	
Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.	Total.		Garden.	One crop in a year.	Three crops in four years.	Total.	Culturable.	Chaman.	Unculturable.							Total.
10-1-5	4-1-37	105-1-35	120-0-37	126-2-25	1-1-36	5-2-0	...	6-3-36	2-2-38	2-0-32	12-0-15	17-0-5	24-0-1	...	0-1-25	290-1-18	680-1-16	
...	5-0-18	1-0-35	6-1-13	11-1-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-1-10	12-7-12	
...	...	0-3-39	0-3-39	0-3-39	...	1-2-10	1-3-16	3-1-26	...	...	...	...	3-1-26	...	...	4-1-25	110-3-10	
...	...	3-2-19	3-2-19	4-1-20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-0-27	...	5-2-7	63-1-29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-0-26	9-0-12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-1-24	
10-1-5	9-2-15	111-1-8	131-0-28	143-1-14	1-1-36	7-0-10	1-3-16	10-1-22	2-2-38	2-0-32	12-0-15	17-0-5	27-1-27	1-0-27	0-1-25	312-3-0	833-1-22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-1-6	1-3-5	
...	...	6-3-18	6-3-18	6-3-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-3-18	30-2-3	
...	...	6-3-18	6-3-18	6-3-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-0-24	32-1-8	
...	...	0-0-15	0-0-15	0-0-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-15	34-1-13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-0-17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-2-39	
...	...	0-0-15	0-0-15	0-0-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-15	39-0-29	
...	...	1-0-15	1-0-15	1-0-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-3-19	93-1-19	
...	...	0-0-2	0-0-2	1-0-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-0-1	39-0-39	
...	...	1-0-17	1-0-17	2-0-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-3-20	132-2-18	
10-1-5	9-2-15	119-1-18	130-0-38	152-1-23	1-1-36	7-0-10	1-3-16	10-1-22	2-2-38	2-0-32	12-0-15	17-0-5	27-1-27	1-0-27	0-1-25	332-3-25	1,097-1-37	

MIR SHAMS SHAH, K.B.,  
Settlement Extra Asst. Commr.  
in Baluchistan.

## APPENDIX N.

*Showing documents contained in survey and settlement records of the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District.*

1	2	3
Serial No.	Documents.	Contents.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RECORDS OF SURVEY.</b> (PART I.)</p>		
1	Index to the survey records.	Gives the names of documents contained in part I of the survey records.
2	Khatauni or holding slip.	Shows proprietors' as well as tenants' holdings with the detail of names of Jagirdars or assignees, superior owners, owners and tenants, last jamabandi number, new khatauni number and number in register of mutation, and a further detail of number and names of fields, name of karez or other source of irrigation, area and class of land, total of holdings, rent and other necessary particulars relating to seed, revenue assessment and ljara, etc.
3	List of Khatauni totals.	Shows the total area of each khatauni holding with the details of cultivated and uncultivated and also measure of proprietary rights of each individual owner, khel, jam and mahal. But in the mahals in which cultivation is by 'Fasals' or 'awaras' (blocks of land cultivated by turn) the totals of holdings have been shown by blocks, and measure of rights of an individual owner, khel and jam have not been shown 'fasalwar.' The total area of each block, however, has been shown at the end, from which the 'Kisamwar' area of the mahal as a whole can be found out.
4	Fard-i-Lagan or list of rents.	Shows by holdings different classes of tenants in a mahal, with the detail under each class of names of owners and tenants written short, lands with detail of soil, rent with rate and amount, date when rent was fixed and crops grown.
5	Fard-i-Rihn or list of mortgages.	Shows mortgages in a mahal with possession now existing classified under two separate heads namely (a) mortgages to agriculturists, (b) mortgages to non-agriculturists, the number of mortgages under each of the above two heads with the detail of khatauni number of each holding under mortgage, names of mortgagor and mortgagee written short, land with detail of soil, amount of mortgage debt, and date of mortgage. In the case of mortgages entered in the last records, and which exist even up to this time, the word 'Bando-basti' (standing since the last settlement) has been entered in the column showing date of mortgage, instead of a particular date of the mortgage. Collateral mortgages, or the mortgages in which mortgagee has no concern with mortgaged land and its produce, have not been entered in this list.
6	Fard-i-Bai or list of sales.	Shows all the sales in a mahal which have occurred since the last settlement classified under two separate heads namely (a) sales to agriculturists, (b) sales to non-agriculturists, with the detail of holdings transferred by sale, names of parties concerned in the sales written short, land with detail of soil, amount of consideration money and date of sale.
7	Parcha Partal-i-Akhir, or statement showing final examination and checking of the records.	These are separate sheets attached to survey records of each mahal showing amount as well as nature of the work checked by munsarim, naib Tahsildar and Tahsildar of the settlement, with their brief remarks as to the result of the checking and examination with a further detail of total as well as cultivated area of each Mahal according to the present and last settlement, increases and decreases between the previous and present areas with brief causes of marked differences and the signature of the checking officer on each Pacha-i-Partal.
<p><b>NOTE.</b>—The documents comprised in part I are not prepared in duplicate nor have they been bound in boards, but being sewn and arranged in the form of a 'Bahi' or shop keeper's account book, 'Kharwa' or a coarse kind of red cloth, has been pasted on both sides of each volume, and bringing the lower larger cover to about the middle of the upper cover, each volume has been tied in the middle. Thus all the documents of a Mauza arranged in separate volumes in the manner described above have been made over to the Tahsil office.</p>		

## APPENDIX N—continued.

*Showing documents contained in survey and settlement records of the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District—continued.*

1	2	3
Serial No.	Documents.	Contents.
(PART II.)		
8	Field Book	Shows each Khasra number of the present settlement, with its number according to the last settlement. The way of area calculation of each of the new khasra number total areas of homogeneous numbers, number of khatauni and other particulars such as deduction of area comprised in shikmi numbers, or numbers, lying in the middle of other whole numbers. The Field Book also shows the total kismwar areas by block or Fasals, by mahals and by mauzas.
9	'Mizan Safawar' or totals of the pages of field book.	Shows the total area of each page of Field Book with the details of cultivated and uncultivated, the total of khasra numbers and the number of the page. It also shows the total area of blocks (Fasals or awaras) mahals and mauzas.
10	Fard-i-Rangsazi or statement of colouring.	Shows all khasra numbers of a mahal which require colouring on field maps according to the class of land which they comprise in order of their serial number. Any area less than 5 poles of a sub-number which requires a separate colouring has not been shown in this list, but a whole number, less than even a pole in area has been shown. The word 'Salim' or whole is not added to a whole number, but a sub-number has been denoted by the word 'min' or a part of whole number.
<p>NOTE.—Documents contained in part II have not been copied, nor have they been bound. They have been arranged like the documents in part I and made over to the Tahsil for Patwari's use.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECORD OF RIGHTS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(PART I.)</p>		
1	Robkar 'Ibtdai' or a Preliminary Proceeding.	Gives the names of the documents contained in the record of rights.
2	List of Mahals and assessment on each Mahal.	Shows mahals together with details of assessment as well as the name of headman in each mahal.
3	Farist-i-K a g h z a t Mahal.	Shows the names of all the documents relating to a mahal.
4	Pedigree table of proprietary body.	Shows pedigree tree of the owners, measure of ownership, amount of revenue demand, area, brief history about the acquisition of ownership, mode of payment of the existing and past revenue demand, reasons accounting for the name of village and description of different castes. It also shows measure of ownership of each 'khel' 'jam,' and mahal.
5	Jamabandi	This document is prepared mahalwar and shows each proprietary holding with details of number in Fard-i-ab and khatauni, name of jam and that of Lumberdar, source of irrigation, name of owner as well as cultivator with necessary description as to caste, parentage and residence, measure of ownership, khasra number, area, class of land, rate of division of produce between owner and cultivator, revenue assessment, balance of revenue, if any, not paid at end of year and other particulars relating to transfers and muafis. It also shows measure of rights of an individual owner, 'khel,' 'jam' and mahal, the total cultivated by tenants and the total revenue demand on each Mahal.

## APPENDIX N—continued.

*Showing documents contained in survey and settlement records of the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District—continued.*

1	2	3
Serial No.	Documents.	Contents.
6	Milan Rakba or yearly register of area.	This document is prepared mahalwar, and embodies information relating to total number of shabanas in a mahal as well as total area with the details of cultivated and uncultivated, area under forests, area under various crops, number of karezes and springs or other sources of irrigation, the number also of dhinklis (long beams having at one end a weight which suffices to raise a bucket at the other), and water mills, if any. The column of remarks contains brief causes of marked differences between the present and past areas, matters affecting area such as construction of a new karez, railway road or any other important road through a village, the clearing of a jungle or reclaiming of a large tract of uncultivated land and occurrence of any calamity affecting the village are especially noted in this column.
7	Statement of revenue accounts or Jama Wasil Baki.	This is prepared mahalwar and shows total assessment of a mahal, deductions on account of revenue not collected, being assessed on lands mu'af to the owners, khalsa, payable to Jagirdars, Muafidars, and Inamdars, cesses due to village officers, amount due to treasury, arrears of kharif demand and arrears of rabi demand. It also shows revenue paid during the year on account of previous years and balance due at the end of year on account of previous years as well as this year.
8	Naksha mizan salwar Intkalat or Statement of yearly totals of transfers of rights of owners and hereditary tenants.	This statement is prepared mahalwar and shows all kinds of attested transfers in a mahal classified according to nature of rights transferred, into 3 groups, namely:— (a) rights of superior ownership, (b) rights of ownership, (c) rights of occupancy; with a further detail, under each kind of transfers, of number of holdings, number of shahanas, total area transferred of which cultivated, revenue or rent on the transferred area, amount of mortgage money or price. In case of the transfers by sales and mortgages it gives a separate detail of the extent of transfers made to new agriculturists and those made by order of court, showing in each case the number of transactions, total area transferred of which cultivated, revenue or rent and consideration money. (All persons who neither in their own names nor in the names of their agnate ancestors were recorded as owners of land or as hereditary tenants in any mahal come under the term of new agriculturists.)
9	Naksha muafiat or statement of revenue-free holdings.	This is prepared mahalwar and contains names of persons holding land or water revenue-free in the estate and their shares in the muafi, name of karez, spring or land, the extent of muafis, on account of the muafi sanads held by the muafi holders, terms of muafi according to the original orders passed on the muafi, the annual value of the muafi and an extract from the orders sanctioning the same.
10	Abstract of ownership, mortgages and revenue assignments.	This statement is prepared mahalwar and contains the description of tenure in a mahal with the detail of main tribes, showing against each of the tribes the number of owners and sharcholders, total area of which cultivated and revenue assessment. It also shows area held under mortgages— (a) by old agriculturists, (b) by new agriculturists with the detail of number of mortgages, total area held under mortgages, of which cultivated, revenue assessment of mortgaged land, and the total of the above two classes. At its end the statement shows all the revenue assignments in a mahal grouped into various classes according to different terms of muafis, shewing, under each class, the number of assignees, area of which revenue is assigned in whole or in part, total assessment of lands assigned, amount assigned, amount of land revenue assigned not by appointment of land, but by cash allotment out of the total assessment, as well as nazrana annually paid by assignees.

APPENDIX N - *continued.*

*Showing documents contained in survey and settlement records of the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—continued.*

1	2	3
Serial No.	Documents.	Contents.
11	Abstract of cultivating occupancy.	<p>This abstract is prepared mahalwar and shows number of holdings as well as area of a mahal under the following heads:—</p> <p>(a) Total cultivated area.  (b) Area cultivated by owners.  (c) Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rents.  (d) Area cultivated by tenants with right of occupancy.  (e) Area cultivated by tenants without right of occupancy.</p> <p>It also gives a detail of different kinds, of rents in cash and kind as well as the areas on which they are paid by tenants-at-will, classified under two heads, (a) Irrigated (b) Unirrigated.</p>
12	Abstract showing prevailing rents.	<p>This abstract is prepared mahalwar and shows all classes of lands in a mahal with cash rents per acre for each class of land, or the rents in kind showing what per cent. of total produce is paid to village servants before the division of crop. The owner's share in grain as well as in straw is also indicated in it.</p>
13	Return of cattle and carts, etc.	<p>This is prepared mahalwar and shows the number of animals of all kinds as well as number of ploughs and carts, etc.</p>
14	Fard Taksim-Ab or statement showing division of water.	<p>This statement is prepared mahalwar and shows numbers of shares held by the owners in water, measure of ownership and turn of irrigation. The following points have also been particularly noted in the column of remarks in narrative form.</p> <p>I.—How many shabanaroze are there and into what parts a shabanaroze is divided in the mouza.</p> <p>II.—How does a turn for irrigation commence, and when does it end.</p> <p>III.—Is the irrigation from a nala or karez which has a permanent flow or in any other manner.</p> <p>IV.—How is the nala or karez cleared.</p> <p>V.—Is the land of the mahal divided according to measure of right or is it held in common.</p> <p>VI.—Is land in comparison with water more or less. If less how is the surplus water utilized. If more, is it irrigated by bringing water from some other place.</p> <p>VII.—How many 'Fasals' lands of the mahal have. If it is divided into awaras give the detail thereof.</p> <p>VIII.—Does the nala or karez run on 'Pucca or Kacha' soil.</p>
15	Fard-i-asiab or statement of water mills.	<p>This statement is prepared mahalwar and shows the name of spring, stream or channel on which a mill is situated, names of water owners and of those who constructed the water mill with detail of shares, approximate amount of grain ground in a day and night, revenue demand before the assessment, share of the owner and of the miller (Asiaban) in the income derived from the mill, assessment imposed in the present settlement and other important facts such as the situation of a mill near to or away from a village, road, etc.</p>
16	Orders of the settlement officer or collector determining the new assessment as well as the orders of other higher authorities guiding the proceedings connected with the new assessment.	<p>Contains the orders of the settlement officer determining the assessment, as well as the orders of the other higher authorities guiding the proceedings connected with the new assessment.</p>

## APPENDIX N—continued.

*Showing documents contained in survey and settlement records of the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—continued.*

1	2	3
Serial No.	Documents.	Contents.
17	The order of the settlement officer or collector distributing the assessment over holdings.	Contains briefly a reference to the orders sanctioning the method of the internal distribution of the assessment over holdings according to various classes of land, with the detail of the incidences proposed for each class and the total jama of mauza.
		(PART II.)
18	Wajib-ul-Arz or statement of customs respecting rights and liabilities on the estates.	<p>This statement is prepared mauzawar and contains information in narrative form on the following points :—</p> <p>I.—Common land, its cultivation and management and the enjoyment of the proceeds thereof.</p> <p>II.—Rights of grazing on common land.</p> <p>III.—Rights to the enjoyment of sayer produce.</p> <p>IV.—Usages relating to village expenses (malba).</p> <p>V.—Customs relating to the irrigation of land.</p> <p>VI.—Customs relating to mills, tanks, streams or natural drainages.</p> <p>VII.—Customs of alluvion and diluvion.</p> <p>VIII.—Customs relating to the inhabited site.</p> <p>IX.—The rights of cultivators of all classes not expressly provided for by law (for instance rights to trees or manure and right to plant trees); and their customary liabilities other than rent.</p> <p>X.—Customary dues payable to village servants and the customary service to be rendered by them.</p> <p>XI.—The rights of Government to any nazul property, forests, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste lands, quarries, ruins, or objects of antiquarian interest, spontaneous produce, and other accessory interest in land included within the boundaries of the estate.</p> <p>XII.—Any other important usage affecting the rights of land owners, cultivators, or other persons interested in the estate, not being a usage relating to succession and transfer of landed property.</p>
19	Attested forms of mutations.	<p>These forms have been kept mahalwar, and one copy of them properly bound will remain with patwaris. Each form contains an attested mutation according to serial number of entry. The other entries in the form being as follows :—</p> <p>{ Entry in last years Jamabandi which it is proposed to correct } (old condition).</p> <p>Number of holding in old Jamabandi, name of tribe, name of khel, name, parentage, caste, etc., of owners, name, parentage, caste, etc., of tenants, number of shares or of shabanas, khasra number, area and description of land and assessment.</p> <p>{ New entry which it is proposed to substitute } (New condition).</p> <p>Number of holding in new Jamabandi, name of tribe, name of khel, name, parentage, caste, etc., of owner, name, parentage, caste, etc., of tenant, number of shares or of shabanas, khasra number, area and description of land and assessment.</p>

## APPENDIX N—concluded.

*Showing documents contained in survey and settlement records of the regular settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Peshin District—concluded.*

1	2	3
Serial No.	Documents.	Contents.
20	Shajra kisht war or Field map.	<p>At its end the form contains three more entries pertaining to (1) nature of transfer and price of sale and mortgage money. (2) Date of transfer. (3) Report of patwari and of munsarim about the transfer and the orders of the settlement Naib-Tahsildar or Tahsildar attesting or refusing the same.</p> <p>Shows the boundaries of mauzas and mahals and of internal fields denoted with lines on musawis or mapping sheets. This has been prepared mauzawar.</p> <p><b>NOTE.</b>—The documents contained in (part I) of the records of rights have been prepared in duplicate for each mauza. The original copy or Part-i-Sarkar has been bound in boards and assigned to the district record office, while the second copy or Part-i-Patwar has also been bound in boards and made over to the tahsil for patwaris use.</p> <p>Of the documents contained in (part II) of the record of rights, Wajib-ul-Arz has been prepared in duplicate and bound in boards. The original 'Parat' will be kept in the district records, and the 2nd 'Parat' will remain with the tahsil patwaris. The forms of attested mutations have been properly arranged by mahals. All the forms relating to a mauza have been bound in separate volumes and filed in the district record office. A copy of them in the form of mutation registers will remain with the tahsil patwaris.</p> <p>The shajras kishtwar connected with the first 'Parat' have been placed in tin cases and assigned to the district record office while those of the 2nd Parat, which are tracings and which are to be used by patwaris will remain preserved in coverings inside the bound volumes of the Part-i-Patwar copy of the records.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MIR SHAMS SHAH, K.B., Settlement Extra Asst. Commr. in Baluchistan.</p>

## APPENDIX O.

*Rules regulating the maintenance of Records of the Regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District.*

As the Regular Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil has been completed and the Records of Rights, prepared during the Settlement, have been made over to the District Authorities, the following instructions are issued for the maintenance of those records as well as for the preparation of the annual papers in future in the Tahsil.

2. The total area of the Tahsil, as surveyed in the Settlement, amounts to 104,753 acres 1 rd. 1 pole. The Tahsil is divided into six circles and the distribution of area, Khasra numbers and numbers of holdings by circles, is as per detail shown below :—

Circle.	Khasra Nos.	Number of holdings.	AREA.		
			Cultivated A. R. P.	Uncultivated. A. R. P.	Total. A. R. P.
Sariab . . . . .	7,085	2,364	10,151·1·11	5,636·2·13	15,787·3·24
Kasi . . . . .	4,413	1,108	4,000·1·39	2,264·1·39	6,864·3·38
Durrani . . . . .	11,374	2,248	6,579·2·29	14,362·0·39	20,941·3·28
Baleli . . . . .	3,184	561	4,073·2·4	5,687·0·9	9,760·2·13
Kuchlak . . . . .	5,973	780	6,481·2·39	20,139·2·35	26,621·1·34
Nau Hissar . . . . .	10,855	1,406	10,912·0·9	13,864·1·15	24,776·1·24
Total . . . . .	42,884	8,467	42,798·3·11	60,954·1·30	1·4,753·1·1

The above circles are again subdivided into 52 Mauzas, which contain 342 Mahals.

3. In addition to the establishment already existing, one Field Kanungo and 4 Patwaris have recently been sanctioned and besides one Office Kanungo, the Field Establishment of the Tahsil now consists of 2 Girdawar Kanungos and 9 Patwaris. There is thus one Field Kanungo for the three circles first named, and the other for the last three circles, while the distribution of Patwaris by circles is as follows :—

Circle	No. of Patwaris.
{ Sariab . . . . .	2
{ Kasi . . . . .	1
{ Durrani . . . . .	2
{ Baleli . . . . .	1
{ Kuchlak . . . . .	1
{ Nau Hissar . . . . .	2
	9

One Sadar Kanungo has also been sanctioned for the Quetta-Pishin District, whose main duty will be to look after the proper maintenance of the settlement records, and to supervise the preparation and completion of the annual papers. This officer will work under the Political Agent's orders.

(a) Sadar Kanungo and Kanungos shall be appointed by the Political Agent with the approval of the Revenue Commissioner. In their selection great care should be taken to appoint men who are thoroughly qualified in surveying and thoroughly conversant with the details of the settlement work.

The Political Agent may punish or suspend them but they will not be removed without the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.

(b) Patwaris shall be appointed by the Political Agent who will, in consultation with the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, select only such men as have worked in the Settlement Department. The Political Agent may punish, suspend or remove them when necessary.

(c) An appeal shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner from orders of punishment passed under clauses (a) and (b) above, provided it is made within 60 days from the date of the order. A copy of the order appealed against should invariably accompany the appeal, the time requisite for obtaining the copy of the order not counting in computing the period of limitation.

4. The documents comprised in the records of rights of Mauzas, as prepared in the Regular Settlement of this Tahsil, may be enumerated as follows :—

*Record of Rights.**Part I.*

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| (1) Robkar Ibtidai or preliminary proceedings . . . . .  | Mauzawar. |
| (2) List of Mahals and assessment on each Mahal . . . . .  | Mahalwar. |
| (3) Fahlrist Kaghzât Mahâl or list of documents relating to a Mahâl . . . . .  | "         |
| (4) Shajra Nasb Mâlikân, viz., Pedigree table of proprietary body . . . . .  | "         |
| (5) Jamabandi (list of holdings) . . . . .   | "         |
| (6) Naksha Milan Rakba, i.e., yearly register of area . . . . .  | "         |
| (7) Naksha Jama Wasil Baki, viz., statement of revenue accounts . . . . .  | "         |
| (8) Naksha Mizân Sâlwar Intakâlât, viz. statement of yearly totals of transfers of rights of owners and hereditary tenants . . . . . | "         |



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (9) Naksha Muàfiât, viz., statement of revenue free-holdings . . .                               | Mahálwâr.  |
| (10) Abstract of ownership, mortgages and revenue assignments . . .                              | "  |
| (11) Goshwara Kâshî, or abstract of cultivating occupancy . . .                                  | "  |
| (12) Goshwara Lagan, viz., abstract showing prevailing rents . . .                               | "  |
| (13) Naksha Mawaishi Gari or a return of agricultural stock . . .                                | "  |
| (14) Fard Taksim Ab, viz., statement showing division of water . . .                             | "  |
| (15) Fard Asiab, viz., statement of water mills . . .  | "  |
| (16) Ikrarnama Malia, and order of the Settlement Collector regarding assessment.                | Attached only to Part-i-Sarkar copy of the settlement records. |
| (17) Order concerning the method of internal distribution of assessment.                         | "  |
| (18) Wajib-ul-arz or statement of customs respecting rights and liabilities in the estates . . . | Mahálwâr.  |
| (19) Attested forms of mutations . . .   | "  |
| (20) Shajra Kishtwar (Field map) . . .   | Mauzáwâr.  |

A record of rights for each Mauza comprising the above documents has been prepared in duplicate and bound. The original copy called Part-i-Sarkar has been consigned to the District Record Office, while a copy of the original called Part-i-Patwar has been made over to the Tahsil Office, to be kept by Patwaris.

Besides the records of rights above mentioned, a record of survey (*Misi'-i-Paimaish*) for each Mauza has also been prepared which contains the following documents:—

*Record of Survey (Misi'-i-Paimaish).*

*Part I.*

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Sarwark or index to the survey record . . .   | Mauzáwâr. |
| (2) Khatauni or holding slip . . .  | Mahálwâr. |
| (3) List of Khatauni totals . . .   | "         |
| (4) Fard Lagan or list of rents . . .   | "         |
| (5) Fard Rahn (list of mortgages) . . .   | "         |
| (6) Fard Bai (list of sales) . . .  | "         |
| (7) Parcha Partal Akhir (statement showing final examination and checking of the records) . . . | Mauzáwâr. |

*Part II.*

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| (8) Field Book . . .                                       | Mauzáwâr. |
| (9) Mizan Safawar (total of the pages of field book) . . . | "         |
| (10) Fard Rangszai (statement of colouring) . . .          | "         |

The records of survey consisting of one original copy have been made over to the Tahsil of which the first part will remain with the Office Kanungo, and the second part with the Patwaris.

*Duties of the Patwari.*

5. Each Patwari shall maintain two *Roznamchas*, viz., *Roznamcha* Dehi (village diary) and *Roznamcha* Karguzari (work book). Detailed instructions for the maintenance of these *Roznamchas* have already been issued with this office order No. 3606, dated the 26th November 1907, and need not, therefore, be repeated here. This order should be complied with in every detail.

6. In this connection the following points may be specially noted.

When the circle of a Patwari is visited by the Kanungo or other superior Revenue Officer, the Patwari shall enter a report of the visit in his diary and obtain the visiting Officer's signature thereto. He shall give these officers all the assistance necessary to the proper discharge of their duties. In particular the Patwari shall, when visited by the Field Kanungo or other superior Revenue Officer, bring to his notice the following facts and shall, at the same time, despatch a separate report about them in writing to the Tahsildar through the Kanungo.

All calamities of recent occurrence, as enumerated in paragraph 6 of the rules above referred to, cases in which the Government is specially concerned, *e.g.*, encroachment on Government lands, deaths of pensioners, Muafidars and Maliks, such transfers of Muafi lands as may render the Muafis liable to resumption, or similar other important matters concerning Muafis, the cutting of fruit bearing garden or Government trees without permission, the construction of new water mills without previous sanction of the Authorities concerned, emigration or immigration of land owners or cultivators, progress of Takavi works and any damage done to trijunction pillars and boundary marks of Mauzas.

7. The Patwari shall make any survey, field inspection, record of crops, revision of maps or reports relating to mutations, partitions, revenue or rent and Takavi and shall promptly perform any other work connected with his duties that he may be ordered to do by a Revenue Officer.

8. The Patwari shall prepare each month a statement showing *Nirkh* rates per maund of 82 lbs. of the important crops such as wheat, barley, bhusa, maize, lucerne and potatoes prevailing in the villages of his circle during the month. The statement thus prepared for a month shall be submitted by him to the Tahsildar, through his Field Kanungo, by the 5th of the next month. The Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar, after checking the statement and satisfying himself as to its accuracy, should have it entered in the Tahsil register of *Nirkh* rates which is to be kept by the Office Kanungo. The average prices for each circle and the Tahsil, current during the month, should also be worked out and recorded in the register. The *Nirkhnama*, thus prepared, should contain the prices current in the villages only, and the Quetta Bazar prices should not be included in it. An abstract statement showing by circles the average prices current during every

month should also be prepared in the Tahsil Office and submitted by the Tahsildar to the Political Agent, through the Sub-Divisional Officer, by the 15th of the next month.

To ascertain and keep a record of the prices, at which the produce of gardens and Palezats (melon crops) is sold, is also necessary, and for this object each Patwari should prepare a statement in the form prescribed below in respect of his circle and should submit it to the Tahsildar at the end of September through his Field Kanungo.

Serial No.	Name of patwaris circle.	Name of mauza.	Name of mahal.	Name of owner or owners.	Kind of crop, viz., garden or Palez.	Area under crop.	Total price at which sold.	Average sale price per acre.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

If the produce of a garden, or a Palez, is sold at an unusually high or low price, the reasons should be noted in the remarks column.

The Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar should check and examine the statements and after satisfying himself as to their accuracy, should have them entered in the Tahsil register, which will be kept by the Office Kanungo, and in which the annual average price per acre of gardens and Palezat should also be worked out for each Mauza and circle of the Tahsil.

9. In connection with the revenue collections, the Patwari should render every assistance to the Malik of the Mauza in explaining the accounts and in giving acknowledgments for payments. He will also prepare a memorandum (Arz-i-Arsal) of the revenue to be realised from a Mahal and give it to the Malik who will make recoveries accordingly, and will pay the amount into the Tahsil.

*Records to be maintained by Patwari.*

10. As has already been mentioned in a foregoing paragraph about the records of rights, the Part-i-Patwar copy of settlement records and the records of survey part II will remain with the Patwari. He will also keep a tracing of field maps on calico cloth, called shajra Girdawari, which has already been prepared in the Tahsil.

Besides the records above mentioned, the Patwari shall also keep in Urdu the following records for each Mahal in his circle.

- (a) Khasra Girdawari.
- (b) Register of mutations.
- (c) Jamabandi with necessary abstracts appended thereto.
- (d) *Lal Kitab* (separate volume for each Mauza).

Specimen forms of these documents are annexed.

11. The Patwari shall be responsible for the safe custody and good condition of all the records and maps of his circle in his charge. He should particularly take care of the settlement records and the tracing of the field map which forms a part of the Part-i-Patwar copy of the records.

He may allow any one interested to inspect his records in his presence, and to take notes of the same in pencil in his presence, and he shall give to applicants certified extracts. He shall enter in his diary a note of such inspections and extracts. For each such extract he may charge a fee according to the rules laid down in the Judicial Commissioner's order No. 650-J., dated the 6th October 1900 issued on the subject. The amount of fee charged should be noted on the extract.

*Khasra Girdawari.*

12. (A) The object of Girdawari or harvest inspections is threefold.

- I. To obtain an accurate amount of the harvest.
- II. To ascertain the changes which have occurred in rights, rents and possession.
- III. To ascertain the amendments necessary in the field map.

To secure these objects, the Patwari shall keep a Khasra Girdawari, which will contain columns for four years' crops.

Rabi Girdawari shall begin each year on the 1st of May and end by the 15th of June, while Kharif Girdawari should be taken up on the 1st of September and completed by the end of the same month.

(B) Inspecting the crops of each harvest, field by field, the Patwari will enter the crops in the Khasra Girdawari in the column provided for the purpose, and during his inspection of the crops he will make use of the Shajra Girdawari or the tracing of the field map on cloth. The

(I) As soon as the field inspection of a Mauza is finished, the Mahalwar totals should be struck from the daily totals, and the crop abstracts, in the form appended, should be prepared for each Mahal by the Patwari before commencing work in a second village. These abstracts after being copied in his *Lal Kitab*, should be submitted by him to the Tahsildar through his Field Kanungo. The area bearing two crops in a harvest, which has been shown in red ink in the Field Inspection Register, and to which the word "Do Fasli Fasal" was added, should be entered in the column headed "Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest."

(J) Entries in the column for remarks of the return of crops (Goshwara Jinswar) of a Mahal should be very carefully made. The 'Kharaba' area of different kinds of land under crop, such as garden, *Abi*, *Mustaar Abi*, *Sailaba* and *Khushkaba*, should be separately shown in this column, and the reasons, for failure of the crops, should also be noted. The general condition of crops whether good, average or bad, should also be mentioned and explained by reasons. Moreover if the land of a Mahal is irrigated with water borrowed from another Mahal, the amount of water thus obtained, the extent of land so irrigated and the name of the Mahal from which the water has been borrowed, should be noted in this column. The price of the borrowed water, if paid in cash or the share of the produce, if paid in kind, should be mentioned. If, for the irrigation of a Mahal, the owner uses his own water of another Mahal, or borrows it free of cost from some one else, a note to the effect should be made. No such note, however, is needed in the case of Mahals in which water is not used from outside.

(K) The Office Kanungo will keep a Jinswar Register for the whole Tahsil, in the form appended, in which all the crops of both Rabi and Kharif will be entered by Mahals from the crop returns. The register will be of great help in supplying ready information regarding the area under crop as well as Kharaba area under each crop of a Mahal, Mauza, circle and the whole Tahsil for each year, whenever required. A Jinswar abstract, by Mahals, for the whole Tahsil, for Rabi and Kharif crops separately, shall be prepared in the Tahsil in the same form as prescribed for the Jinswar Register, and submitted by the Tahsildar to the Political Agent through the Sub-Divisional Officer. The abstract for the Rabi crop should reach the Political Agent's office by the 15th of July and that for Kharif by the 1st of November.

(L) After the Kharif Girdawari, when the Patwari has completed all the Jinswar abstracts he should draw up the Bachh papers of the Mahals of his circle and give a copy of the Bachh list of each Mahal to the Malik concerned. Any mutations which have not already been recorded by him should also be entered in the register.

While making the Girdawari, the Patwari should draw up daily a separate list of mutations coming to his notice during the day, so that there may not occur a flaw in the succession in which they are afterwards recorded in the Mutation Register. The list should be of the form given below :—

Serial No	Mauza.	Mahal.	Khasra No.	Nature of transfers.	Particulars in brief relating to transfers.

*Yearly Register of area (Naksha Milan Ragba).*

13. Each Patwari will prepare this statement annually in respect of his circle in the form appended, and submit it to the Tahsildar through his Field Kanungo by the 31st of March. This statement should show all the changes in the classification of land that have taken place during the year. A Mahalwar statement for the whole Tahsil will then be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Political Agent through the Sub Divisional Officer by the 31st of July.

#### *Register of Mutations.*

14. The instructions for the guidance of the Tahsil officials in filling up the Mutation Register, as issued from this office on the 25th of May 1905, and as amended from time to time, are clear and comprehensive. These should be carefully observed. The following further instructions should also be observed in recording mutations.

(A) All mutations of rights of Jagirdari, mu'afidari, ownership, superior ownership or inferior ownership, occupancy, Lath Bandi and conditional tenancy or Ijaradari on written lease for a period exceeding one year, will be entered by the Patwari in the Mutation Register when they are reported to him by any of the parties or are noticed by him to have been acted upon.

(B) All mortgages and sub-mortgages, whether with or without possession, whether contracted for long or short periods, and whether by deed or oral agreement, will be entered in the Mutation Register with the exception of collateral mortgages. In entering such mutations, the following matters should be ascertained; the amount of the mortgage debt as well as the period for which the property is mortgaged, whether the transfer is verbal or by deed, whether registered or not, conditions, as regards the division of produce or rent, and payment of revenue, as arrived at between the mortgagor and mortgagee.

(C) Exchanges of land should not be shown in a single mutation entry but a separate mutation should be entered for each of the parties.

(D) In contested partition cases, if land is partitioned by order, such entries should be attested in the same manner as other mutations.

(E) The facts explaining the change will be stated briefly by the Patwari in the remarks column. He will also state the names of the persons on whose information each entry is based and will require the Malik concerned to attest the entry by seal or signature.

In entering orders of court in respect of a transfer, the name of court, date of decision, name of parties, and abstract of decree, should be noted in red ink in the remarks column.

If a portion or a share of a field has been transferred, and separate possession has been taken of that portion, a map of the whole number should be drawn in the 'remarks' column of the Mutation Register and the portion transferred should be shown as sub-number. The facts relating to the transfer should be noted in this column, but no partition proceedings are necessary. The Field Kanungo is responsible that the remarks column as well as the columns pertaining to old conditions are properly filled up, and the entry in the column for remarks will be signed both by Patwari and Kanungo.

(F) No mutation of rights will be incorporated in the *Jamabandi*, until a Revenue Officer has recorded his order against it in the register of mutations. If a collateral mortgage has been attested in the register of mutations, a brief description of its terms will be entered in the 'remarks' column of the *Jamabandi*, but no entry will be made in the column of ownership.

The mutations, on which no orders have been passed, should be indicated by a brief note in the last column of the *Jamabandi*, stating the facts which are believed to have occurred, but that the mutation has not been attested.

When a mutation has been attested by a Revenue Officer, the counterfoil form, on which detailed order is written, after being compared with the original, should be taken away by him and made over to the Office Kanungo, who will keep it safely along with other such forms of the attested mutations of the Mahal, and will attach them to the next *Jamabandi* of the Mahal when it is filed.

(G) The work of attesting mutations is of a very difficult and important nature and as the preparation of the annual papers depends largely upon the completion of the attestation work in time, particular attention should be given to the proper execution of this work, and it should be carried out in strict accordance with this office order No. 752, dated the 17th March 1909, already issued on the subject. To ensure further the proper and prompt performance of this work, it is directed that in the case of the transfer of the Tahsildar, the Tahsildar who assumes the charge of the Tahsil should submit a report to the Revenue Commissioner, through the District Authorities concerned, showing how many mutations have been left unattested by his predecessor.

*Naksha Mizan Salwar Intakalat (Statement showing yearly totals of transfers).*

15. This statement is to be prepared in the form appended from the Register of Mutations. The yearly totals for each kind of transfers will be shown in the columns provided for the purpose, and will indicate the extent of different kinds of transfers that have taken place during the year. The statement should further show the numbers of each kind of transfers, which have been recorded in the mutation register and attested.

This statement will be prepared annually by each Patwari in respect of his circle and submitted to the Tahsildar through his Field Kanungo by the 31st of March. The Tahsildar will again submit a Mahalwar statement for the whole Tahsil to the Political Agent through the Sub-Divisional Officer by the 31st of July.

*Mutation fee.*

16. Orders about the levy of Mutation fee in the Quetta Tahsil and further instructions about the method of its realization, have been issued with the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 318-S., dated the 11th February 1910, and this office order No. 101-C., dated the 19th February 1910, respectively. These should be fully observed.

*Jamabandi.*

17. The *Jamabandi* shall be prepared by Mahals in the form appended, and as already directed, the *Jamabandi* only of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of each Patwari's circle shall be prepared every year, the *Jamabandi* of all the Mauzas in a Patwari's circle being thus completed in 4 years. The particulars required for the preparation of the *Jamabandi* should be taken from the Khasra Girdawari and the Register of Mutations. All the mutations which have occurred since the preparation of the last *Jamabandi* and which have been attested up to the 15th of January, will be incorporated in the *Jamabandi*.

18. A tenant, holding land under one owner partly in occupancy right and partly as a tenant-at-will, may be shown as one holding, the water and land held under each tenure and if necessary their rent being detailed separately. For instance, where a Khewat holding is cultivated partly by the owner and partly by occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will, the owner's cultivation should be entered first, then that of occupancy tenants and then that of tenants-at-will, and last of all the total for the entire holding should be entered. Similarly

if a proprietor's holding is partly under mortgage and partly free from mortgage, the total for the unmortgaged portion should be entered first, then that of the mortgaged and lastly the total of the entire holding.

Where there is more than one Khel in a Mahal, the total for each Khel should be given. The common land of the Mahal should be shown last of all. The owners who hold no share in common land, should be shown under their Khel, the word "Badun Hissa Shámlát" (without a share in the common land) being added against them. Any proprietor who has acquired right of ownership by purchase after the settlement, should be entered at the end of the Khel to which he belongs.

19. If the revenue of a holding in a Mahal is assigned, the fact along with the names, description and shares of Mu'afidars, should be noted in red ink in the column for remarks. All the Mu'afi holdings should not be collected at the end of the *Jamabandi*, but each holding should be put in the place to which, with reference to the order of ownership, it properly belongs.

The land used as village site should be entered after the common land and after that the whole water and land owned by Government should be entered in one place according to its possession in the following manner.

I. In the column of ownership, Sarkar.

II. In the occupiers' column, the name of the Department, which has charge of the land, e.g., Political Agent, Public Works Department, etc., etc.

III. In lieu of soil entries or in the column for class of land, state the purpose to which it is applied, e.g., garden, road, etc., etc.

20. The total area of the Mahal should first be entered in Roods and Poles, which is the measure in use and then it should be converted into Acres, Roods and Poles and shown in red ink. In entering Khasra numbers their serial order should be observed, and the Khasra numbers of the Awaras or blocks cultivated by rotation, should be entered in the same order as has been established for them in the regular settlement records.

21. Where rent is paid by share of produce (Batai), enter the share only. If by a lump sum, this should be stated. Otherwise both rate and amount should be entered. Where part of a holding pays at one rate and part at another, care should be taken that areas and other details are sufficiently given.

22. In the case of all new holdings of owners and hereditary tenants, reference should be made to the entry in the Mutation Register by which they are supported. If a holding or a part thereof is hypothecated to Government by way of security for the repayment of a Takavi advance, make a note to this effect.

23. The following quadrennial returns shall also be prepared Mahalwar for each Mauza of which the *Jamabandi* is prepared during a year, and will form a part of the *Jamabandi*.

- (1) Milan Rakha.
- (2) Jama Wasil Baki.
- (3) Yearly totals of transfers.
- (4) Abstract of ownership, mortgages and revenue assignments.
- (5) Abstract of cultivating occupancy.
- (6) Abstracts showing prevailing rents.
- (7) Return of agricultural stock.

These statements are of rather difficult nature. The Field Kanungo should, therefore, carefully supervise and assist the Patwaris in preparing them and the statements will be signed both by him and the Patwari concerned. Any discrepancies between the old and new entries of a return should be explained in the column for remarks.

The counterfoil forms of the attested mutations, kept by the Office Kanungo, should also be attached to *Jamabandis*, when they are filed in the Tahsil.

Sketches of all the numbers in field maps in which any amendment has been made or which have been corrected up to date, showing the changes should also be annexed to the *Jamabandi*.

23. (A) It is the duty of the Field Kanungo to attest all entries in the *Jamabandi* holding by holding by comparing it with the old *Jamabandi* in the presence of the Zamindars.

In checking the *Jamabandis*, which have been prepared, the Field Kanungo should fully satisfy himself that all the attested mutations have been duly incorporated in the *Jamabandi*, and that all the statements, annexed thereto, are correct in all respects. He will then write a report on the *Jamabandi* that he has checked it, and will add a list of any alterations made. Such alterations should be made in red ink and signed by the Field Kanungo.

The Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar should satisfy himself, by personally examining at last 25 per cent. of the entries, that the *Jamabandis* have been correctly prepared and should affix his signature to the entries thus checked by him.

24. *Jamabandis* will be prepared in the Tahsil Office, where one separate room, for each of the Field Kanungos and his Patwaris, has been recently built.

The work of preparing *Jamabandis* shall be done each year from the 1st of January to the end of March. Each Patwari will be responsible to make over the *Jamabandi*, through his Field Kanungo, to the Office Kanungo, by the last date above mentioned. One copy of it should

be kept by the Patwari with himself. The *Jamabandis* thus filed in the Tahsil Office should be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Political Agent, through his Sub-Divisional Officer, by the 31st of July.

*Lal Kitab (Village Register).*

25. Every Lal Kitab shall consist of the following statements :—

- I. Milan Rakba Return.
- II. Jinswar abstract for Rabi.
- III. Jinswar abstract for Kharif.
- IV. Jama Wasil Baki (Revenue Accounts).
- V. Yearly totals of transfers.
- VI. Abstract of ownership, mortgages, and revenue assignments.
- VII. Abstract showing prevailing rents by classes of land held by Non-Occupancy tenants.
- IX. Return of agricultural stock.

It will be prepared in duplicate. One copy will be kept by the Patwari and the other will remain with the Office Kanungo. The statements included in the Lal Kitab will be Mah-alwar, but the book itself will be by Mauzas, bound in a separate volume for each Mauza. All these statements shall be prepared in the same forms as included in the regular settlement records of the Quetta Tahsil. As soon as these statements are submitted by the Patwaris, through their Field Kanungo to the Tahsil, the Office Kanungo will copy them in the corresponding tables of the Lal Kitab in such a way that the entries relating to the present year, may fall exactly under those of the preceding years. The tables for different statements in the Lal Kitab should enclose a sufficient space and should be so arranged as to admit entries for the 10 years' term of the Regular Settlement in one and the same book. The Patwari, while submitting these statements in the Tahsil, should make a note on them to the effect, that he has copied them in his own copy of the Lal Kitab.

This book will serve many useful purposes, as all information about the agricultural condition and the other circumstances of a Mahal, for the 10 years' period of the Settlement, will be readily available from it at a glance, and it will be of much use at any future settlement.

26. Each Patwari shall be supplied with the following survey equipment :—

Chain with 10 Iron pegs . . . . .	1
Iron Rod . . . . .	1
Cross Staff . . . . .	1
Plane Table complete with tripod, etc. . . . .	1
Sighting Rod (wooden) . . . . .	1
Brass scale of 10 Inches . . . . .	1
Bamboo flags with pennons . . . . .	8

Besides this, the printed blank forms of the statements will also be supplied to Patwaris from time to time, according to their requirements. A register of the issue of these blank forms to Patwaris, will be maintained by the Office Kanungo.

*Duties of the Field Kanungo.*

27. The Field Kanungo is responsible for the conduct and work of the Patwaris in his circle and it is his duty to report bad work, neglect of duty or misconduct on the part of any Patwari to the Tahsildar.

28. During the time, the Patwaris of his circle are doing Girdawari work or are preparing Jinswar Abstracts, mutation papers, *Jamabandis* and Bachh papers, the Field Kanungo should give his whole attention to the supervision of that work. He should also fully perform all the work connected with his duties as laid down above. Except at the time, when the Field Kanungo and the Patwaris of his circle are preparing *Jamabandis* in the Tahsil, he will visit each Patwari's circle once in the month.

29. Not only the Patwari, but the Field Kanungo also shall remain particularly attentive to all occurrence relating to the Mu'afis in his circle. Circumstances, such as, the extension of Mu'afi limits, the alienation of the Mu'afi in contravention of the standing orders, or the death of Mu'afidars should, at once, be reported by him, to the Tahsildar, who should submit this report without delay, to the Political Agent for orders through the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The Field Kanungo shall also prepare a list of all the Mu'afidars of his circle embodying information as to their continued existence or death. This statement should be prepared by him twice in a year and submitted to the Tahsildar by the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The Tahsildar, after satisfying himself as to its correctness, should submit it to the Political Agent, along with the statement of the resumed Mu'afis, through the Sub-Divisional Officer on the 1st of May and the 1st of November.

30. At the end of each financial year, the Field Kanungo shall also prepare and submit to the Tahsildar a list of all the flowing Karezes and important springs in his circle, in which he should enter the actual expenditure incurred by the owners in the repairing and cleaning of each of the flowing Karezes and important springs, which the Field Kanungo should ascertain exactly after full inquiry. The reasons, for unusually heavy or low expenditure incurred by the owners on this account in any year, should be noted in the remarks column. The Tahsildar, after examining it carefully and satisfying himself as to its accuracy, should have it entered in the Tahsil register which will be kept for the purpose by the Office Kanungo.

31. When harvest inspection is not in progress, the Tahsildar, if he thinks necessary, can retain any of the Field Kanungos, in the Tahsil Office, for a time, to assist the Office Kanungo in preparing so much of his registers as relate to the Field Kanungo's circle.

32. Whenever the Field Kanungo visits a Patwari's circle, he shall carefully read the entries in the Patwari's work book and diary made since his last visit, to see that the work, done by the Patwari, has been correctly shown in the former and that the entries made in the latter are correct.

33. Each Field Kanungo shall also keep a diary in which he will state, day by day, the manner in which he has been employed. A copy of the diary, for the previous whole month together with the counterfoil parts of the Patwari's work book with his remarks on each Patwari's work, shall be submitted by him to the Tahsildar by the 5th of the next month. The Tahsildar, after inserting his own remarks on these diaries as well as on the diary of the Office Kanungo, should submit all these diaries to the Political Agent, through the Sub-Divisional Officer, by the 10th of the month. A brief abstract, showing the work as a whole, done by each Kanungo and Patwari during the month, should also be attached at the end of these diaries.

*Duties of the Office Kanungo.*

34. The Office Kanungo shall be responsible, to keep up-to-date and in good condition all the records and registers which he has to maintain under the previous orders, or is required to maintain under the present rules, or may be required to maintain under any orders issued hereafter.

The registers to be maintained by him under the present rules are as follows :—

The Records of Survey Part I (*vide* paragraph 4 of these rules).

Register of muafis (paragraph 41).

Register of Nirkh rates as prevailing in villages (paragraph 8).

Register showing annual prices of the produce of gardens and Palezes (paragraph 8).

Jinswar Register (paragraph 12).

Lal Kitab (paragraph 25).

Register of the issue of blank forms to the Patwaris (paragraph 26).

Register showing annual expenditure on the cleaning, etc., of the flowing Karezes and important springs (paragraph 30).

35. The Office Kanungo shall also be responsible that all the settlement and revenue papers, which are received in the Tahsil from the Patwaris and Field Kanungos, are properly examined by him and submitted, without delay, to the Tahsildar for orders.

36. He shall also keep a diary of the daily work done by him, and submit copy of his diary monthly to the Tahsildar, who will, as mentioned in paragraph 33, submit it to the Political Agent along with the diaries of the Field Kanungos and Patwaris.

*Duties of the Sadar Kanungo, Quetta-Pishin.*

37. Rules laying down the duties of Sadar Kanungos in Baluchistan will be separately issued. They will be applicable in the case of the Quetta Tahsil as well. But the registers, which, according to the rules above mentioned, are to be maintained for the Quetta Tahsil by the Sadar Kanungo, Quetta-Pishin, will be drawn up in the forms prescribed for them in these rules.

*Further Instructions for the Guidance of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars in supervising the Patwaris and Kanungos' work in attesting Village Records.*

38. For the purpose of inspection work and the attestation of mutations the Tahsil will be divided into two parts between the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar. This division will be made by the Political Agent in March each year, and will hold good for the financial year following. In order to maintain the Tahsildar's responsibility, the portion of the Tahsil allotted to the Naib Tahsildar, will be changed in every year.

39. In his supervision the Tahsildar should see that these rules are fully acted upon and that the work is punctually and correctly performed. The instructions embodied in these rules, so far as they concern the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar, should be strictly observed by them. The Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar must also do their best to arrange so that each Mahal is seen, by one of them, twice in a year before the crops of each harvest are cut.

40. In order to avoid summoning Zamindars from their villages, all the revenue work, specially disputed partitions, Maliki and revenue assignment cases and the work of attesting mutations should, as far as possible, be dealt with by the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar at the village to which it relates. By this means the presence, of all parties interested, will be secured and the facts, bearing on each case, will be easily ascertained. But when the mutation work is so heavy that the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar cannot visit each village, where mutations require attestation, they may fix such place or places as are conveniently situated within the Patwari's circle for the attestation of mutations belonging to that circle.



41. Particular attention should be given by the Tahsildar to the question of Muafis. He should see that the orders in respect of Muafis are fully complied with. The register of muafis, to be maintained by the Office Kanungo, should always be kept up-to-date. The Tahsildar should, personally, check this register at the end of each month and should submit a report to the Political Agent through his Sub-Divisional Officer, that the register has been kept complete and up-to-date till the date of the submission of his report.

42. Rules about the conduct of the experimental crop cuttings in Baluchistan have already been issued from this office in 1906. In the case of the Quetta Tahsil, however, it is further laid down that the crop experiments should be made Mauzawar in Abi Mauzas only, and as the Abi Mauzas in this Tahsil are 45 in number, there should ordinarily be 45 experiments on wheat crop in the Rabi harvest of each year. In making these experiments the Mahals of each Mauza should be taken in succession. In case of Mauzas, containing only one or two Mahals, experiments should be made for the first one or two years, and afterwards they need not be annually cut for experiments, but only whenever a year is usually good or bad. Experiments on the barley crop should be made only in one Mahal of each circle, in which the cultivation of the crop is comparatively greater than other Mahals.

In the Kharif harvest only 3 experiments each should be made on the maize and lucerne crops in each circle, while two experiments each should be made on potatoes in the Sariab, Kasi and Durani circles, while one will be sufficient in the case of other circles, if potatoes are cultivated in them. In crop experiments of both Rabi and Kharif crops the important and valuable Mahals should be taken first and the work should be arranged in such a manner that sufficient number of experiments might be made on all the crops in such Mahals during the 10 years' period.

43. The instructions relating to the maintenance of the records of the last Preliminary Settlement of the Quetta Tahsil which have issued with this Office Order No. 810, dated the 15th April 1897, are hereby cancelled.

QUETTA ;

Dated the 5th July 1919. }



C. ARCHER,

*Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.*





*Jinswar Abstract or Return of Crops of the*\_\_\_\_\_ *harvest for the year* \_\_\_\_\_ *of the*  
N. B.—All fractions omitted

N. B.—All fractions omitted

[illegible]





Mauza \_\_\_\_\_ Circle \_\_\_\_\_ Tahsil Quetta, District Quetta-Pishin.

write in figures not in rarkms.)

Total area of crops grown in each class of soil (grown) in column 10 irrespective of irrigation.	Total area of crops by Jinswar returns.	KAREZES OR SPRINGS WHICH IRRIGATE THE LAND.			Dhinkles and Jhalars in use during the year.	REMARKS.
		New karezes and springs and such old karezes and springs as have been made fit for use during the year.	Fallen in or become otherwise unfit for use during the year.	Total fit for use.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20



any class differ from that of the preceding year should be fully explained in column 20.

Circle

सत्यमेव जयते

NOTE.—All mutations of rights of ownership shall be entered by the Patwari in this register when they are reported to him by the acted upon. Each mutation recorded in this register shall be attested











Revenue account of Jama Wasil Baki of Mahal Mauza Circle Talsil Quetta, District Quetta-Pishin.

(N. B.—All fractions omitted. Write in figures not in Rakms.)

[illegible]



Circle \_\_\_\_\_ Tahsil Quetta, District Quetta-Pishin.

and write in figures, not in rakma).

PART III. REVENUE ASSIGNMENT						Nazrana annually paid by assignees.	Remarks.
Detail.	Number of assignees.	Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	Revenue.		Amount of land revenue assigned not by appointment of land, but by cash allotment out of total assessment.		
			Total assessments of lands assigned.	Amount thereof assigned.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(1) Grants in perpetuity. (2) Grants for life or for 2 or 3 generations. (3) Grants for the term of settlement. (4) Grants dependent on the will of Government or till further orders.							

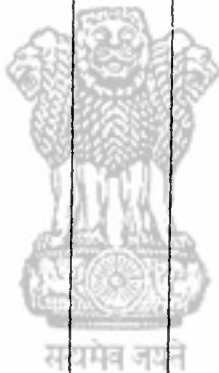




Circle\_\_\_\_\_Tahsil Quetta, District Quetta-Pishin.

in figures not in rakms.)

DETAIL OF RENTS AND OF AREA ON WHICH PAID BY TENANTS AT WILL.											REMARKS.
Detail.	RENTS IN KIND.							CASH RENTS.			
	Zabti rents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ produce or more.	$\frac{2}{3}$ and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ .	$\frac{1}{3}$ and less than $\frac{2}{3}$ .	Less than $\frac{1}{3}$ .	By fixed amount of produce.	Total area under rents in kind.	Total paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Total paying other cash rents.	Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 23 (see notes under abstract of rents).	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Irrigated.											
Unirri-gated.											



## FINAL REPORT OF THE REGULAR SETTLEMENT

*Abstract showing prevailing rents by classes of land held by tenants-at-will in*  
*Mahal \_\_\_\_\_ Mauza \_\_\_\_\_ Circle \_\_\_\_\_ Tahsil Quetta,*  
*District Quetta-Pishin.*

Year for which prepared.	Mahal.	Class of land.	Cash rents.	KIND RENTS, SHARE OF PRODUCE.			REMARKS.
				Per cent. of total produce paid to Kamins before Division of crops.	Share of grain taken by owners.	Share of straw taken by owner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**NOTE.**—(1) If cash items are paid in addition to kind rents, note this in column 7; also note any zabti rates on crops which are customarily paid.

(2) Do not enter in column 3 rents reckoned at revenue rates with or without Malikana, as these are not competition rents.

(3) Where this is found necessary a further sub-division of land dependent on rain into "best, including manure" and "average" may be made.

(4) Every rate of rent which may obtain in a Village, Circle or Tahsil should not be entered in this statement. Only those rates which are generally paid should be entered.

(5) This statement should always be carefully prepared by the Patwari before he fills in columns 22 and 23 of the Abstract of cultivating occupancy, the patwari will distribute the rent paid on mixed soil holding over the irrigated and unirrigated areas according to the proportions given in this statement. In the case of villages in which no holdings occur containing only one class of soil, so that the Patwari has no guide for distribution over mixed holdings, he must apply to the Field Kanungo to fix the proportion to be adopted. The patwari should always obtain the Field Kanungo's approval and signature to the entries of this statement before he fills in column 24 of the abstract statement of cultivating occupancy.





the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District.

KHARIP.																							
KHUSHKAMA.						GARDEN (ABT).						PERMANENT ABT.											
Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Total area harvested.	Kharaba or failed crop area.	Total area under cultivation.	Garden.	Lucerne.	Palez.	Maize.	Vegetables.	Total.	Maize.	Mung.	Jowari.	Potatoes.	China.	Lucerne.	Tobacco.	Palez.	Vegetables.	Millet.	Total.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	

RIF.															REMARKS.
SAILADA.					KHUSHKAMA.				Total area harvested.	Kharaba or failed crop area.	Total area under cultivation.	Total area harvested for both Rabi and Kharip Crops.	Kharaba or failed crop area for both Rabi and Kharip Crops.	Total area under cultivation for both Rabi and Kharip Crops.	
Maize.	Jowari.	Palez.	Mung.	Total.	Jowari.	Palez.		Total.							
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75

ahsil and hence the columns for these crops have been shown under garden in the register.